The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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For the Colonization Herald.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA.

Hitherto the great enterprize of Colonization has been carried on entirely by the means of private contributions; but the time has now come when the friends of this cause may press the productive power of the young nation they have founded into their service; and, by enlisting the enterprise of Liberia, make the spirit of commerce and agriculture auxiliary to the generous efforts of philanthropy.

The success which has already crowned the comparatively feeble means supplied by individual gifts, while it affords the most abundant proof of the practicability of the scheme, ought not to induce a too confident reliance upon this source of support, nor divert attention from the employment of whatever agencies may properly be made subservient to the end in view.

The object of this article is to direct the attention of the commercial man as well as the purely benevolent to Liberia, as the theatre of extensive business operations, and to propose a plan by which capital may be invested there to the permanent advantage of the colony, the advancement of colonization, and the profit of the proprietor.

In the first place let us look at the number and value of articles embraced in the present commerce of Western Africa, and which may be called the natural productions of the country in the strictest sense of the term, as nature supplies them ready for the market almost without the aid of man.

1. GOLD, which is found at different points of the coast, from the Gambia to the bight of Bevin, and probably to a much greater extent, is obtained by the natives by washing the sand which is brought down from the mountains by the rivers. As the purest and richest veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams, the mountains only need to be explored, and the veins worked by the aid of scientific skill, to open sources of unlimited wealth. Even now, the trade in this article is very large. From Sierra Leone, in a single year, it has been exported to the value of $100,000.

2. PALM OIL. This article is produced by the nut of the Palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it both in Europe and America is increasing rapidly, and there is no doubt it will ere long rank among the most important articles of trade. In 1834, there was imported into Liverpool alone 12,000 tons of Palm oil valued at $1,700,000.

3. CAMWOOD, RED-WOOD, BAR-WOOD, and other dye woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles east of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is known except the Camwood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to the colony: roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the kings of the country will readily give their co-operation to a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of exports in this article to Europe and America, but it is very great and employs a large number of vessels. One Liverpool house imported 300 tons in a single year worth about $30,000.

4. IVORY is procured along the whole western coast, and constitutes an important article of commerce. It is supposed that from $80,000 to $200,000 worth is annually exported.

5. GUMS of different kinds enter largely into the transactions of trade. The house referred to above imported in three years into Liverpool of Gum Senegal nearly $300,000.

Besides these, the following may be specified among the most important items of trade at present: wax, hides, mahogany, teak, rice, and gambia wood. When we reflect that these are merely the materials spontaneously furnished by nature, which may be increased indefinitely by the application of industry and science, we cannot but wonder at the extent and variety of the resources of that rich and beautiful country.

The excellence of the climate and the amazing fertility of the soil afford facilities for the pursuits of agriculture scarcely equalled in the most favoured regions elsewhere. Besides an endless variety of fruits and vegetables suited to supply the wants, and gratify the tastes of a home population, the great commercial staples of tropical production can be raised to an extent equal to the wants of the world.

COTTON of a beautiful staple, is indigenous and grows for twelve or fourteen years in succession without renewal of the plant.

COFFEE of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is found in the vicinity of Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It grows from 30 to 40 years and yields about nine pounds to the shrub yearly.

SUGAR CANE grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to much greater perfection than in our southern states.

Indigo, Caoutchouc, Pepper, Tamarinds, and many other things, which are brought from other tropical countries to this, might be added to the list. Indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal or greater excellence in Western Africa.

Here are the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and tempting commerce. Enterprize and capital are alone wanting to develope and make them available to the highest purposes of civilization, the extension of arts, the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of Christianity. Liberia without assistance is unable to turn this mighty latent power to account. Her citizens arriving from America with little or no property, have to contend with many difficulties, peculiar to pioneers, in procuring subsistence for themselves and families. And soon after the first hard struggles with the forest and the fever are past, and they are comfortably established on their little plantations, their attention must necessarily be confined to a limited sphere of effort, and their advances slow and toilsome from extreme poverty to the easy competence which, with patient industry, they may confidently look forward to. Capitalists can alone accomplish for Liberia the grand results which would rapidly follow the proper developement of her vast resources; and surely, whether a noble desire of advancing the interests of those young Christian states, or a laudable wish to enlarge the boundaries of commerce and add to the comforts of mankind, or simply a desire of making a good investment, move our wealthy citizens, the money will not be wanting for this great enterprize.

The plan I would suggest is, that a joint stock company be formed with a capital of $100,000 or $150,000, to carry on agricultural and commercial operations within the limits of the colony, for a term not exceeding thirty years.

The shares to be small, say $100, and a certain proportion of them offered to the colonists.

All the persons employed in the service of the company to be colonists, with the exception of such mechanics or other persons as the colony could not furnish.

The company to be subject to the laws of the colony and the general inspection and supervision of the Governor; and to enjoy certain privileges from the Society, viz.

The transportation of the Society's emigrants and goods to Africa, and the return freight.

The free use of 2000 acres of land to be so selected as to afford water power, timber, and the best arable soil.

The use of the public wharves, and exemption from port charges in the colony.

To keep a store in the colony for the accommodation of persons employed in the company's service, and for wholesale trade with the merchants of the colony, and traffic with the nations.

The establishment of mills and manufactories free of taxation or any public charge during the term of the company's charter.

It should also be subject to the following conditions. To carry out all the emigrants offered by the Society from such ports as circumstances should make it necessary to receive them, at a limited price.

To construct all their buildings of good materials and in a permanent manner, and to leave them in good order at the expiration of their charter, for the use of the colony. The society paying for them at a fair valuation.

To clear and plant within two years at least 300 acres of land in sugar cane, coffee, and cotton.

Not to engage in the coasting trade of the colony, which shall be reserved to the Colonists.

The company shall pay to the society as a bonus for their privileges the annual sum of $

When the profits of the company shall exceed ten per cent. per annum, twenty five per cent. of such excess shall be paid to the society for the purposes of education in the colony: and if such excess shall ever amount to thirty-three per cent on the investment, then one half of all profits above that sum shall be paid to the society for said purpose.

All persons disposed to encourage a plan of this kind are invited to communicate their views on the subject to the general agent of the Society. T. B.

ENGLISH COLONIZATION IN THE WEST INDIES AND IN NORTH AMERICA, 1618—1660.

The settlements of the English in the West Indies were made by private persons on several of the smaller Antilles, which were little valued, since poor tobacco and cotton were almost the only productions. Not till the cultivation of the sugar cane, brought thither from Brazil, began to thrive in Barbadoes, was their alue rightly estimated, and the conquest of Jamaica laid in this period the foundation of the future commercial greatness of the British in this region of the globe.

The first settlements of Barbadoes and half of St. Christopher were made in 1625, on Barbuda and Nevis, 1628; on Monserrat and Antigua 1632. Jamaica was conquered 1655, and the culture of the sugar cane introduced there 1660. The English settled on Surinam in 1640. The unoccupied Bahama islands were taken, and a settlement made on Providence 1629, which may be considered the key of the West Indies.*

It was, however, above all others the North American colonies, which made, in this period, such great progress, that their importance was already acknowledged by the nation. The oppression, exercised towards the Puritans, and the internal convulsions of England, drove great numbers of colonists beyond the ocean. The single provinces, at first comprehended under the general names of Virginia and New England, began to separate, and received, after the abolition of the London company and the downfal of the Plymouth association, constitutions, which, though intended to promote a greater dependence on the king, were united with republican forms, that in fact resulted from the state of these colonies themselves.

The origin of Massachusetts dates from 1621, and Boston was founded 1627, chiefly by genuine enthusiasts in religion and liberty, who made their principles prevalent that side of the ocean. A free representative system was introduced as early as 1634. In the same year Rhode Island was founded by exiles from Massachusetts. From this state likewise proceeded the first settlement in Connecticut in 1636. Settlements were likewise made from it in New Hampshire and Maine in 1637; which, however, submitted anew to the authority of Massachusetts. In the year 1643, these provinces united under the name of New England for common defence. Maryland was settled under Lord Baltimore, and the city of Baltimore was founded, mostly by Catholics, in 1632. Virginia, as the southern portion of the coast, still remained undivided; but increased in an equal proportion with the diffusion of tobacco. The act of navigation was renewed, embracing also the North American colonies, in 1660; an acknowledgment on the part of the mother country of their importance for navigation and commerce.†—*Heeren.*

Abridged from Bancroft's History of the U. States.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The first colonial charter under which the English were planted in Virginia, was granted by James I., April 10, 1606. To the emigrants themselves it conceded not one elective franchise, not one of the rights of self-government.

Of the one hundred and five on the list of emigrants, there were but twelve laborers and very few mechanics. They were going to a wilderness in which as yet not a house was standing; and there were forty-eight gentlemen to four carpenters. Neither were there any men with families. It was evident, a commercial, not a colonial establishment, was designed by the projectors.

After a tedious voyage, and a search additional of seventeen days from the time of entering James River, the peninsula, also called after the king, Jamestown, about fifty miles above the mouth of the river, was selected for the site of the colony, May 13th, 1607.

Despair soon seized the newly arrived emigrants, so that in less than a fortnight after the departure of the fleet under Newport, "hardly ten of them were able to stand;" the labor of completing some simple fortifications was exhausting; and no regular crops could be planted. During the summer there were not, on any occasion, five able men to guard the bulwarks; the fort was filled in every corner with the groans of the sick, whose outcries, night and day for six weeks, rent the hearts of those who could minister no relief. Many times three and four died in a night; in the morning their bodies were trailed out of the cabins, like dogs, to be buried. Fifty men, one half of the colony, perished before autumn; among them Bartholomew Gosnold, the projector of the settlement, a man of rare merits, worthy of a perpetual memory in the plantation, and whose influence had alone thus far preserved some degree of harmony in the council.

Disunion completed the scene of misery. It became necessary to depose Wingfield, the avaricious president, who was charged with engrossing the choicest stores, and who was on the point of abandoning the colony and escaping to the West Indies. Ratcliffe, the new president, possessed neither judgment nor industry; so that the management of affairs fell into the hands of Smith, whose deliberate enterprise and cheerful courage alone diffused light amidst the general gloom.

Smith was taken prisoner on one of his excursions, and his life saved from the tomahawk by the affectionate kindness of Pocahontas, the daughter of the warlike and poweful Indian chief Powhatan.

Returning to Jamestown, Smith found the colony reduced to forty men; and of these the strongest were again preparing to escape in the pinnace. This third attempt at desertion he repressed at the hazard of his life. Thus passed the few first months of colonial existence in discord and misery; despair relieved and ruin prevented by the fortitude of one man and the benevolence of an Indian girl.

Newport had hardly returned from his first voyage, before he was again despatched with one hundred and twenty emigrants. Yet the joy in Virginia on their arrival was of short continuance; for the new comers were chiefly vagabond gentlemen and goldsmiths, who in spite of the remonstrances of Smith, gave a wrong direction to the industry of the colony.

In 1609 (May 23,) a new charter was granted by which the powers before reserved to the king were transferred to the company. But the colonists were no gainers by the change. The governor might rule with uncontrolled authority, according to the tenor of the instructions and laws established by the council, or in want of them, according to his own good discretion, even in cases capital and criminal not less than civil; and in the event of mutiny or rebellion, he might declare martial law, being himself the judge of the necessity of the measure, and the executive officer in its administration.

The condition of the public mind still favouring colonization, the company was enabled to despatch a fleet of more vessels containing more than five hundred emigrants. The admiral of the fleet was Newport, who with Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers was authorised to administer the affairs of the colony till the arrival of Lord Delaware.

Owing to a storm near the coast of Virginia, the admiral was separated from the rest of the fleet; and his vessel was stranded on the rocks of Bermuda. A small ketch perished and seven ships only arrived in Virginia. (1609.) The emigrants of this arrival were dissolute gallants packed off to escape worse destinies at home, broken tradesmen, gentlemen impoverished in spirit and fortune; rakes and libertines; men more fitted to corrupt than to found a commonwealth. The historian here justly remarks, "It was not the will of God that the new state should be formed of these materials; that such men should be the fathers of a progeny, born on the American soil, who were one day to assert American liberty by their eloquence, and defend it by their valour."

An accidental explosion of gunpowder disabled Smith, and compelled him to return to England for the cure of his wounds which no surgical skill at the colony was competent to relieve.

The colonists no longer controlled by an acknowledged authority, were soon abandoned to improvident idleness. Their ample stock of provisions was rapidly consumed, and further supplies were refused by the Indians, whose friendship had been due to the personal influence of Smith, and who now regarded the English with a fatal contempt. Stragglers from the town were cut off; parties, which begged food in the Indian cabins, were deliberately murdered; and plans were laid to starve and destroy the whole company. The horrors of famine ensued; while a band of about thirty seizing on a sloop, escaped to become pirates, and to plead their desperate necessity as an excuse for their crimes. Smith had left, at his departure, more than four hundred and ninety persons in the colony; in six months, indolence, vice and famine, reduced the number to sixty; and these were so feeble and dejected, that if relief had been delayed but ten days longer, they also, must have utterly perished.

In the extremity of their distress they had resolved to abandon the country, sail for Newfoundland and seek safety by dispersing themselves among the ships of English fishermen. They even desired to burn the country in which they had been so wretched; but were prevented by the energy of Gates who was himself the last to desert the settlement. None dropped a tear, for none had enjoyed one day of happiness. They fell down the stream with the tide, and the next morning (June 8, 1610,) as they drew near the mouth of the river, they encountered the long boat of Lord Delaware, who had arrived on the coast with emigrants and supplies. The fugitives bore up the helm, and, favoured by the wind, were that night once more at the fort at Jamestown.

Thus in a period of three years we see what small progress was made towards settlement in Virginia, and how dreadful the mortality among the emigrants.

The restoration of the colony took place on the 10th day of June 1610. The colony at this time, after the reinforcement brought by Lord Delaware, consisted of about two hundred men, who were soon deprived of the superintending care of this nobleman by disease which compelled him to return to England.

In the May of the following year, (1611) Sir Thomas Dale arrived with liberal supplies, and assumed the reins of government which he soon afterwards administered upon the basis of martial law, in which the church even was included.

In this year Sir Thomas Gates conducted to the new world six ships with three hundred emigrants and a hundred kine, as well as suitable provisions. For the first time a marked and happy change in the condition of the colonists was effected by an allotment to each man of a few acres of ground for his orchard and garden, to plant at his pleasure and for his own use.

After twelve years labor, and an expenditure of eighty thousand pounds by the company, there were in the colony no more than six hundred persons, men, women and children.

In one year, however, after the accession of Sir Edwin Sandys to the office of Treasurer to the London Company, a passage was provided for twelve hundred and sixty-one persons. The character of the emigration was also improved. Women began to go out to the new colony; many of them transported at the expense of the company; others were sent out as a mercantile speculation. On their arrival, these females, young and virtuous, were sold to the colonists; the debt for a wife being considered a debt of honor, and taking precedence of any other. Domestic ties were formed; virtuous sentiments and habits of thrift ensued; the tide of emigration swelled; within three years (1619 to 1621) fifty patents for land were granted, and three thousand five persons had found their way to Virginia, which was a refuge even for Puritans.

In June 1619, the first colonial assembly that ever met in Virginia, was convened at Jamestown. The governor, the newly appointed council, and two representatives from each of the eleven boroughs, hence called burgesses, constituted the first popular representative body of the western hemisphere.

It was not, however, until July 1621, that a memorable ordinance of the company established for the colony a written constitution. The form was analogous to the English constitution, and was, with some modifications, the model of the systems which were afterwards introduced into the various royal provinces. The courts of justice were required to conform to the laws and manner of trial used in the realm of England.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

After a long and boisterous voyage of 65 days, during which one person had died, the first body of emigrants, consisting of a hundred and one, men, women and children, in the ship Mayflower, were safely moored in Cape Cod harbor. This was on the 9th of November, 1620; rather more than thirteen years after the first colonization of Virginia. On Monday the 11th of December, the exploring party of the pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In a few days more, the Mayflower was moored in its harbor. On January 9th, 1621, they began to build, in the midst of disease and death, induced by exposure to the inclemencies of the season. It was not till spring was far advanced, that the mortality began to cease. At the season of the greatest distress, there were but seven men able to render assistance.

The benevolent Carver had been appointed governor: at his first landing he had lost a son; soon after the departure of the Mayflower for England, his health sunk under a sudden attack; and his wife, broken hearted, followed him in death. William Bradord, the historian of the colony, was soon chosen his successor. The record of misery was kept by the graves of the governor and half the company.

"But if sickness ceased to prevail, the hardships of privation and want remained to be encountered. In the autumn, an arrival of new emigrants, who came unprovided with food, compelled the whole colony, for six months in succession, to subsist on half allowance only. 'I have seen men,' says Winslow, 'stagger by reason of faintness for want of food.' They were once saved from famishing by the benevolence of fishermen off the coast. Sometimes they suffered from oppressive exactions on the part of ships, that sold them provisions at the most exorbitant prices. Nor did their miseries soon terminate. Even in the third year of the settlement, their victuals were so entirely spent, that 'they knew not at night where to have a bit in the morning.' Tradition declares, that, at one time, the colonists were reduced to a pint of corn, which, being parched and distributed, gave to each individual only five kernels; but rumor falls short of reality; for three or four months together, they had no corn whatever. When a few of their old friends arrived to join them, a lobster, or a piece of fish, without bread or any thing else, but a cup of spring water, was the best dish which the hospitality of the whole colony could offer. Neat cattle were not introduced till the fourth year of the settlement. Yet, during all their season of self-denial and suffering, the cheerful confidence of the pilgrims in the mercies of Providence remained unshaken."

"The progress of population was very slow. The lands in the vicinity were not fertile; and at the end of *ten years* the colony contained no more than *three hundred souls.* Few as were their numbers, they had struck deep root, and would have outlived every storm, even if they had been followed by no other colonies in New England. Hardly were they planted in America, when their enterprise began to take a wide range; before Massachusetts was settled, they had acquired rights at Cape Ann, as well as an extensive domain on the Kennebec; and they were the first to possess an English settlement on the banks of the Connecticut.

From the Missionary Herald.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN WEST AFRICA.

Under date of February 22, 1837, the missionaries of the society forwarded from Sierra Leone the following narrative of a native African catechist connected with that mission. The heart-rending scenes occasioned by the slave-trade wars on that unhappy coast, are most graphically described by one who had passed through them, and experienced the miseries which have attended and must ever attend that inhuman traffic.

Character of the Slave-trade Wars.

I suppose some time about the commencement of the year 1821, I was in my native country, enjoying the comforts of father and mother and the affectionate love of brothers and sisters. From this period I must date the unhappy, but which I am now taught, in other respects, to call blessed day, which I shall never forget in my life. I call it "unhappy day," because it was the day in which I was violently turned out of my father's house, and separated from my relations, and in which I was made to experience what is called "to be in slavery." With regard to its being called "blessed,"—it being the day which Providence had marked out for me to set out on my journey from the land of heathenism, superstition, and vice, to a place where His gospel is preached.

For some years, war had been carried on in my Eyo country, which was always attended with much devastation and bloodshed: the women, such men as had surrendered or were caught, with the children, were taken captives. The enemies who carried on these wars were principally the Eyo Mahommedans, with whom my country abounds; who, with the Foulahs, and such foreign slaves as had escaped from their owners, joined together, made a formidable force of about 20,000; which annoyed the whole country. They had no other employment but selling slaves to the Spaniards and Portuguese on the coast.

The morning on which my town, Ochogu, shared the same fate which many others had experienced, was fair and delightful; and most of the inhabitants were engaged in their respective occupations. We were preparing breakfast, without any apprehension, when, about nine A. M., a rumour was spread in the town, that the enemies had approached, with intentions of hostility. It was not long after when they had almost surrounded the town, to prevent any escape of the inhabitants. The town was rudely fortified by a wooden fence, about four miles in circumference, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, and producing 3,000 fighting men.

The inhabitants not being duly prepared, some not being at home, and those who were having six gates to defend, as well as many weak places about the fence to guard against—and, to say in a few words, the men being surprised, and therefore confounded—the enemies entered the town after about three or four hours' resistance. Here the most sorrowful scene imaginable was to be witnessed—women, some with three, four or six children clinging to their arms, with the infants on their backs, and such baggage as they could carry on their heads, running as fast as they could, through prickly shrubs, which, hooking their blies* and loads, threw them down from the heads of the bearers. When they found it impossible to go with their loads, they only endeavoured to save themselves and their children. Even this was impracticable with those who had many children to care for: as while they were endeavouring to disentangle themselves from the ropy shrubs, they were overtaken, and caught by the enemies by a rope-noose thrown over the neck of every individual, to be led in the manner of goats tied together, under the drove of one man. In many cases, a family was violently divided between three or four enemies, who each led his away, to see each other no more. I was thus caught, with my mother, two sisters, one infant about ten months old, and a cousin, while endeavouring to escape in the manner above described. My load consisted of nothing else than my bow, and five arrows in the quiver; the bow I had lost in the shrub, while I was extricating myself, before I could think of making any use of it against my enemies. The last time I saw my father, was when he came from the fight to give us the signal to flee: he entered into our house, which was burnt some time back for some offence given by my father's adopted son: hence I never saw him more. Here I must take thy leave, unhappy comfortless father! I learned some time afterwards that he was killed in another battle.

Our conquerors were Eyo Mahommedans, who led us away through the town. On our way, we met a man sadly wounded in the head, struggling between life and death. Before we got half way through the town, some Foulahs among the enemies themselves, hostilely separated my cousin from our number. Here also I must take thy leave, my fellow-captive cousin! His mother was living in another village. The houses in the town on fire, were built with mud, some about twelve feet from the ground, with high roofs, in square forms of different dimensions and spacious areas. Several of these belonged to one man, adjoining to, with passages communicating with each other. The flame was very high; we were led by my grandfather's house, already desolate; and in a few minutes after, we left the town to the mercy of the flame, never to enter or see it any more. Farewell the place of my birth, the play-ground of my childhood, and the place which I thought would be the repository of my mortal body in its old age!

We were now out of Ochogu, going into a town called Ischi, the rendezvous of the enemies, about twenty miles from our town. On the way, we saw our grandmother at a distance, with about three or four of my other cousins taken with her, for a few minutes: she was missed through the crowd, to see her no more. Several other captives were held in the same manner as we were—grandmothers, mothers, children, and cousins, were all taken captives. O sorrowful prospect! The aged women were greatly to be pitied, not being able to walk so fast as their children and grandchildren. They were often threatened with being put to death upon the spot, to get rid of them, if they would not go as fast as others; and they were often as wicked in their practice as in their words. O pitiful sight! Whose heart would not bleed to have seen this? Yes, such is the state of barbarity in the heathen land! Evening came on; and on coming to a spring of water, we drank a great quantity, which served us for breakfast, with a little parched corn and dried meat, previously prepared by our victors for themselves. During our march to Ischi, we passed several towns and villages which had been reduced to ashes. It was almost midnight before we reached the town where we passed our doleful first night in bondage. It was not perhaps a mile from the wall of Ischi where an old woman of about sixty was threatened in the manner above described. What became of her I could not learn.

Sale and Journeys of the Slaves.

The next morning, our cords being taken off our necks, we were brought to the chief of our captors—for there were many other chiefs—as trophies at his feet. In a little while, a separation took place; when my sister and I fell to the share of the chief, and my mother and the infant to the victors. We dared not vent our grief in loud cries, but by very heavy sobs. My mother, with the infant, was led away, comforted with the promise that she should see us again, when we should leave Isehi for Dahdah, the town of the chief. In a few hours after, it was soon agreed upon that I should be bartered for a horse in Isehi that very day. Thus was I separated from my mother and sister for the first time in my life; and the latter not to be seen more in this world. Thus, in the space of twenty-four hours, being deprived of liberty and all other comforts, I was made the property of three different persons. About the space of two months, when the chief was to leave Isehi, for his own town, the horse, which was then only taken on trial, not being approved of, I was restored to the chief, who took me to Dahdah; where I had the happiness to meet my mother and infant sister again, with joy which could be described by nothing else but tears of love and affection; and on the part of my infant sister, with leaps of joy. Here I lived for about three months, going for grass for the horses, with my fellow-captives. I now and then visited my mother and sister in our captor's house, without any fears or thoughts of being separated any more. My mother told me she had heard of my sister, but I never saw her more. At last, an unhappy evening arrived, when I was sent with a man to get some money at a neighboring house. I went, but with some fears for which I could not account; and, to my great astonishment, in a few minutes I was added to the number of many other captives, fettered, to be led to the market-town early the next morning. My sleep went from me; I spent almost the whole night in thinking of my doleful situation, with tears and sobs; especially as my mother was in the same town, whom I had not visited for about a day or two back. There was another boy in the same situation with me: his mother was in Dahdah. Being sleepless, I heard the first cock crow; and scarcely was the signal given, when the traders arose, loaded the men slaves with baggage, and with one hand chained to the neck, we left the town. My little companion in affliction cried, and begged much to be permitted to see her mother; but was soon silenced by punishment. Seeing this, I dared not speak, although I thought we passed by the very house my mother was in. Thus was I separated from my mother and sister, my then only comforts, to meet no more in this world of misery. After a few days' travel, we came to the market-town, Ijahi. Here I saw many who had escaped from our town to this place, or who were in search of their relations, to set at liberty as many as they had the means of redeeming. Here we were under very close inspection, as there were many persons in search of their relations;

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* The history, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West Indies, by Bryan Edwards, 1793. III. Vol. 4to. The leading work for the general history of the British West Indies. The third volume comprehends the wars on Domingo.

† For the earlier history: A general history of the British empire in America, in two volumes, by Mr. Wynne. London 1770. 8vo. Comprehending Canada and the West Indies.

* Blies—a kind of basket used by the natives.

and through that, many had escaped from their owners. In a few days, I was sold to a Mahommedan woman; with whom I travelled many towns, in our way to the Pohpoh country, on the coast, much resorted to by the Portuguese to buy slaves. When we left Ijahi after many halts, we came to a town called Toko. From Ijahi to Toko all spoke the Ebweh dialect; but my mistress Eyo, my own dialect. Here I was a perfect stranger, having left the Eyo country far behind.

I lived in Toko about three months, walked about with my owner's son, with some degree of freedom, it being a place where my feet had never trod; and could I possibly make my way out through many a ruinous town and village we had passed, I should soon become a prey to some others, who would gladly have taken the advantage of me. Besides, I could not think of going a mile out of the town alone at night, as there were many enormous devil-houses along the high-way; and a woman having been lately publicly executed—fired at—being accused of bewitching her husband, who had died of a long tedious sickness. Five or six heads of persons, who had been executed for some crime or other, were never wanting, to be nailed on the large trees in the market-places, to terrify others. Now and then my mistress would speak with me and her son, that we should by-and-by go to the Pohpoh country; where we should buy tobacco and other fine things, to sell at our return. Now, thought I, this was the signal of my being sold to the Portuguese; who, they often told me during our journey, were to be seen in that country. Being very thoughtful of this, my appetite forsook me, and in a few weeks I got the dysentery, which preyed on me. I determined with myself, that I would not go to the Pohpoh country, but would make an end of myself one way or another. Several nights I attempted to strangle myself with my band, but had not courage enough to close the noose tight, so as to effect my purpose. May the Lord forgive me this sin. I next determined that I would leap out of the canoe into the river, when we should cross it, on our way to that country. Thus was I thinking, when my owner, perceiving the great alteration which had taken place in me, sold me to some persons. Thus the Lord, while I knew him not, led me not into temptation, and delivered me from evil. After my price had been counted before my own eyes, I was delivered up to my new owners, with great grief and dejection of spirit, not knowing where I was now to be led.

About the first cock-crowing, which was the usual time to set out with the slaves, to prevent their being much acquainted with the way, for fear an escape should be made—we set out for Jabbo, the third dialect from mine. After having arrived at Ik-ke-ku Yere, another town, we halted. In this place I renewed my attempt of strangling, several times at night; but could not effect my purpose. It was very singular that no thought of making use of a knife ever entered my mind. However, it was not long before I was bartered for tobacco, rum, and other articles. I remained here in fetters alone for some time, before my owner could get as many slaves as he wanted. He feigned to treat us more civilly, by allowing us to sip a few drops of white man's liquor—rum; which was so estimable an article, that none but chiefs could pay for a jar or glass-vessel of four or five gallons. So remarkable it was, that no one should take breath before he swallowed every sip, for fear of having the string of his throat cut by the spirit of the liquor. This made it so much more valuable. I had to remain alone again in another town in Jabbo, the name of which I do not now remember, for about two months. From hence I was brought, after a days' few walk, to a slave-market, called I-ko-sy, on the coast, on the bank of a large river, which very probably was the Lagos on which we were aftewards captured. The sight of the river terrified me exceedingly, for I had never seen any thing like it in my life. The people on the opposite bank are called E-ko. Before sunset, being bartered again for tobacco, I became another owner's. Nothing now terrified me more than the river, and the thought of going into another world. Cry was nothing now, to vent my sorrow. My whole body became stiff. I was now bade to enter the river, to ford it to the canoe. Being fearful at my entering this extensive water, and being so cautious in every step I took, as if the next would bring me to the bottom, my motion was very awkward indeed. Night coming on, and the men having very little time to spare, soon carried me into the canoe, and placed me among the corn-bags, supplying me with an abalah* for my dinner. Almost in the same position I was placed, I remained with my abalah in my hand quite confused in my thoughts, waiting only every moment our arrival at the new world; wich we did not reach till about four in the morning. Here I got once more into another dialect, the fourth from mine; if I may not call it altogether another language, on account of now and then, in some words there being a faint shadow of my own. Here I must remark, that during the whole night's voyage in the canoe not a single thought of leaping into the river had entered my mind, but, on the contrary, the fear of the river occupied my thoughts. Having now entered E-ko, I was permitted to go any way I pleased, there being no way of escape, on account of the river. In this place I met my two nephews, belonging to different masters. One part of the town was occupied by the Portuguese and Spaniards, who had come to buy slaves. Although I was in E-ko more than three months, I never once saw a white man, until one evening, when they took a walk, in company of about six, and came to the street of the house in which I was living. Even then I had not the boldness to appear distinctly to look at them, being always suspicious that they had come for me; and my suspicion was not a fanciful one; for in a few days after I was made the eighth in number of the slaves of the Portuguese. Being a veteran in slavery—if I may be allowed the expression—and having no more hope of ever going to my country again, I patiently took whatever came; although it was not without a great fear and trembling that I received, for the first time, the touch of a white man, who examined me—whether I was sound or not.

Men and boys were at first chained together, with a chain of about six fathoms in length, thrust through an iron fetter on the neck of every individual, and fastened at both ends with padlocks. In this situation the boys suffered the most, the men sometimes getting angry, would draw the chain most violently, as seldom went without bruises on their poor little necks; especially the time to sleep, when they drew the chain so close, to ease themselves of its weight, in order to be able to lie more conveniently, that we were almost suffocated, or bruised to death, in a room with one door, which was fastened as soon as we entered, with no other passage for communicating the air than the openings under the eaves-drop. And very often at night, when two or three individuals quarreled or fought, the whole drove suffered punishment, without any distinction. At last, we boys had the happiness to be separated from the men, when their number was increased, and no more chain to spare; we were corded together by ourselves. Thus were we going in and out, bathing together, and so on. The females fared not much better. Thus we were for nearly four months.

*Abalah—a kind of cake, of which the natives are fond, made of Indian corn.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION MEETING.

A meeting of the New York City Colonization Society was held on Thursday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church in Nassau street; Hugh Maxwell, Esq. in the chair. Rev. Mr. Proudfit opened the meeting with prayer. A very interesting letter from the Rev. Hilary Teague to Doctor Proudfit was then read. The writer is a colored clergyman, who resides at Monrovia, and edits the Liberia Herald. His epistolary style and method would do no discredit to his white brethren of the press in any country. The letter gave a cheering account of the present condition of the colony, and its future prospects, dwelling particularly upon the altered tone of mind and feeling which almost every colored man experiences after residing a short time in Liberia; where he feels himself on a perfect footing of equality with his fellow citizens, entitled to, and enjoying the same privileges and advantages, and free from all the mortifying distinctions which the difference of color must for ever create in countries the majority of whose inhabitants are white. The writer stated that he had been in Africa fifteen years, and that no earthly consideration could induce him to return to America.

Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, then addressed the meeting, and hoped that his very recent arrival would be a sufficient apology for not giving so clear and detailed an account of the condition and prospects of the colony, as the ample materials he possessed might enable him to do. His remarks would have reference more particularly to Bassa Cove and Edina, as he had resided there more than a year.

There was one subject in reference to Africa, in which the people of this country had most erroneous ideas; he meant the climate. Many persons thought that the thermometer always ranged much higher in Africa than in the United States, but such was not the fact. It was never higher than 86, or lower than 72, and tempered by a pleasant sea breeze, which so mitigated the heat, that with the thermometer at 86, the climate was delightful. Every one who possesses health, must enjoy life in Africa.

Much had been said in relation to the unhealthiness of that portion of the country occupied by the colony. In answer to these objections, he had brought with him a medical report of the mortality in Bassa Cove and Edina, which he would now read.

From this report it appeared that from August 1837 to April 1838, the deaths did not average more than one per month, with the exception of the month of March, during which there were five deaths, three of which were of children only a year old. Amongst all the deaths which occurred during the period referred to, there was but one case of fever, and no case of a death occurring from disease peculiarly incidental to the climate.

Governor Matthias next adverted to the manners and behaviour of the colonists, and said that the first time he opened the Court at Bassa Cove, he was utterly astonished at the perfect order and formality with which every thing was conducted by the colored clerk, sheriff and jury, and that when the trials were over and the sentences pronounced, which he remarked were extremely lenient, several of the audience approached him and congratulated him on his appointment, in a manner which would have been creditable to any people, no matter what their color or country.

He next adverted to the resources of the colony for supporting its inhabitants, and said that in the infancy of the colony, many of the emigrants neglected agricultural pursuits, and occupied themselves in trading in ivory and other articles, in consequence of which they were at one time almost deprived of the necessaries of life; but it had taught them a good lesson, and showed them that they must not rely at all times on obtaining supplies from home, so that at present the head of every family in the colony had a farm under cultivation. A Mr. Sheridan, a colored man, who had gone to the colony from this country, and was settled within five or six miles of Bassa Cove, had built five or six houses and cleared thirty acres of land, on part of which there was a flourishing crop of corn, and he had prepared another part of it for sugar cane, and there could be little doubt that ere long he would be able to grow coffee and sugar in abundance, and these articles were likely to be the staple produce of the country.

In relation to the religious habits of the colonists, he could say, that in no part of the world was the Sabbath more respected. It was not only respected by the colonists, but even the natives had learned to respect it. There were five churches in the colony—two Baptist, two Methodist, and one Presbyterian.

It had been asked, did the country contain within itself abundant means for supporting the colony, and he would unhesitatingly say that it did. That there were instances of persons being to a certain degree in want, he was ready to admit; but it arose from causes within their own power to control, and there was nothing to prevent them from ultimately arriving at wealth and respectability, and such he had no doubt would be the result.

In relation to the natives, he considered the colonists in no danger whatever from them. Four or five of the native Kings had dined with him a few days before he left the country, and they seemed to entertain nothing but the most friendly feelings for the colonists.

The natives were willing to work, and could be had for 25 cents per day, and Mr. Sheridan had 25 of them working for him at that price. With a good soil, a good climate, cheap labor, and perfect liberty, there was surely nothing to prevent the colonists from obtaining wealth and influence.

The Rev. Mr. Seys next addressed the meeting, and stated that he had lived nearly four years in Liberia as a Missionary of the Methodist church. He had taken considerable pains to ascertain whether the colonists were satisfied to remain there, or wished to return to America, and found that amongst the most intelligent of them, not a man of them would consent to leave it, in order to come back to the United States.

An academy was opened last year in Liberia, and the eagerness with which the young men flocked to it, and their capacity of comprehension, was really astonishing.

He had examined the soil of Liberia with considerable attention, and must have some knowledge of the subject from having lived the greater part of his life in the West Indies, and there was nothing in the West Indies to surpass or equal it. As an instance of the fertility of the soil, he would mention one circumstance. At Millsburg, 21 miles up St. Paul's river, he saw a field of corn, the stalks of which were so high that he stood along side of some of them and put his umbrella standing on the top of his hat, and then asked a friend who was with him, how much higher was the corn than the top of the umbrella, and his friend told him it was about six inches higher. And these stalks were not mere rank vegetation, without bearing any thing, but each stalk had two or three ears of corn on it, and the corn equally good as what is generally sent from the United States to the West Indies.

So adapted is the soil for the sugar cane, that he believed these colonies are destined at a future day, perhaps in our own time, to export sugar of a superior quality to any that was ever produced in the West India Islands or the United States. Mr. Williams, the Lieutenant Governor, has now six or seven acres of sugar cane, and looks to America for assistance to make it into sugar: as a letter was received some months back, stating that from this city, or Philadelphia, a sugar-mill would be sent out to Liberia. The land is also adapted to the growth of cotton, but with this article he was not much acquainted. He had however brought a small sample of Liberia cotton along with him. (He here showed it to the meeting.)

His brother had already adverted to the religious feelings with which the colonists had imbued the natives. On this subject he could say much, but must reserve it for another occasion. He would however mention one fact. A friend of his was taken ill on the Sabbath, and wished for fruit, and as it was considered justifiable under such circumstances to purchase it on the Sabbath, one of the natives who was passing through the town was asked to sell a water-melon, and he replied, "No, it be God's day, and I can't sell it."

A letter was read from Captain William C. Waters to Doctor Proudfit, in which the writer, who had been three months at Bassa Cove, stated amongst other matters that the moral and religious character of the people is not surpassed in any part of New England.

Mr. Maxwell then resigned the chair, and proposed the following resolution, which he prefaced in a brief, but most eloquent address.

Resolved, That from all the intelligence received of the improvement, literary, intellectual, and moral, of the colonists in Africa, and also of their health and contentment in their new homes, we are encouraged to persevere in the prosecution of the colonization enterprise.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Proudfit closed the meeting with prayer.

From the N. Hampshire Observer.

COLONIZATION.

The annual meeting of the Colonization Society, which was held in this town last week, was not numerously attended; but we are informed that much interest was manifested by those present. There seems to be an awaking up to the interest of this cause: the prospect is that another year will exhibit more of this interest than has been apparent in years gone by. The same holds true respecting the society in other parts of the country. The views and opinions of its friends have not materially varied; nor would they vary even if the slaves were liberated to-day: they would rejoice to see it; and feel that new zeal should be manifested for the elevation of the colored man. And were all freed, there would be the same need of the society as now; the way to develope the real character and capabilities of the colored man is, to give him a soil of which he is the lord. If he can rise at all, he will rise sooner there, than he can here. For we must take things as they are, not as they should be: and we shall find that the obstacles to his elevation here are immensely greater than they would be on his own soil.

N. H. AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting at the Town Hall, Concord, June 7, 1838—Andthe following were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Rev. John H. Church, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Fletcher, Esqr. Rev. Charles B. Hadduck, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, John Rodgers, Esqr., Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, David Currier, Jr. Esqr., Rev. John Woods, Col. William Kent, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Hon. David L. Morrill.

Managers.—Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Rev. Jonathan Clement, Hon. Joshua Darling, Rev. Phineas Cook, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Rev. Jacob Scales, Rev. Isaac Knight, Rev. George Pinchard, Stephen Ambrose, Esq, Rev. John R. Adams, Rev. Moses B. Chase, Rev. Isaac Willey.

Secretary.—Dr. E. K. Webster, Hill, Grafton Co.

Treasurer.—George Hutchins, Esq. Concord.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, Delegate to attend the meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington, D. C.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Church and Hon. D. L. Morrill.

BRIEF VIEW OF BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Abstracted from the 24th Annual Report, April 24, 1838.

Missions.—The number of missions under the direction of the board is twenty-three. Of these, there are twelve connected with Indian tribes in North America: three in Europe—in France, Germany, and Greece; one in Africa—in Liberia; and seven in Asia—in Burmah, and among the Karens, in Siam, Arracan, and Asam, and among the Chinese, and the Teloogoos.

Missionaries and Assistants.—The number of missionaries sent from this country is ninety-eight (51 males and 47 females,) and of native missionaries and assistants, about seventy, exclusive of native assistants in the printing department, viz:

Miss. to Indian tribes,	34 missionaries,	9 native miss. & assist's.	
" Europe,	8 "	more than 11	" " "
" Africa,	5 "		
" Asia,	51 "	and about 56	
Total,	93		70

Fifty-three missionaries have been sent out by the board during the last three years.

Printing Operation.—There are five printing establishments, embracing fifteen printing presses, viz: one at Ilhawnee, Indian territory, with one printing press; one at Sadiya, Asam, with two presses; one at Maulmein, Burmah, eight presses; including a power press; one at Tavoy, in Tenascrim, two presses; and one in Bankok, Siam, two presses, one a lithographic press. An additional press has been ordered to Bankok. Of the presses attached to the Maulmein and Tavoy station, five were sent out the last year.

State of the Treasury.—The receipts into the treasury during the year ending April 15, 1838, from *all* sources, were $63,070 17; of which auxiliary associations, churches, and individuals contributed $36,316 29. The total expenditures for the same period, including an unpaid sum, now due, and decrease of funds in the hands of foreign agents, of about $25,000—were $108,410 90. Excess of expenditures above receipts, $44,340 71.—*Christian Watchman.*

SOHOOL STATISTICS OF THE U. STATES.

About one-third of the population of a country are between the ages of three and sixteen or eighteen; and of course are the proper subjects for school education.

In the United States, more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually for the support of schools, a sum equal, at least, to 40 cents for every person living in it. That amounts to about $120,000. Their expenditures are more than 140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of $90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock, of 9 or $10,000.

In Vermont, more than $50,000 are raised for schools from a third per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly $1,600 from banks.

In Massachusetts there are nearly 3,000 schools, supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston, the schools contain more than 12,000 children, at an expense of about $200,000.

In Rhode Island are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of $100,000 annually, by taxes and by private subscriptions.

The Connecticut school fund is about two millions, but fails of the desired object. Children in the state, 85,000; schools about 1,500.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them—school fund 1,700,000; distributed annually, $100,000, but on the condition that each town raise by tax, or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of $243,000, and an income of $22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of $70,000.

Maryland has a school fund of $54,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of $1,633,000, the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children, generally attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of $70,000, designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates $40,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of $500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most of all the western and southwestern states, are divided into townships, six miles square, and each township into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of $280,000, but it is not available until it amounts to nearly $500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish, or county, in that state, $2 62½ for each voter.—*Portland Transcript.*

From the New Orleans Observer.

We thank the Rev. S. G. Winchester for a copy of his excellent "Discourse delivered by appointment at Oakland College, Mississippi, April 4, 1838, the day previous to the annual commencement." The principle recognized and enforced in this sermon is, "that the influence of the Christian religion is essential to the maintenance of our civil liberties and institutions." This truth is illustrated and proved by argument, the facts of history and the direct declarations of very many of the wisest men of the past and present generation, in this and in foreign countries. We have room at present only for the following extract from the conclusion of the discourse:

"In proportion as the structure of a government," said Washington in allusion to our own, "gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." An enlightened public sentiment, under the control of religious principle, will maintain the ascendency over corruption, disorder, treachery and misrule. It can wield a power greater than that of armies, and exercise an authority superior in moral force to that of legislation. The truth is great, and will prevail against all opposition. "Some men," says an eloquent writer, "may say that wealth is power, and some that talent is power, and some that knowledge is power, and others that authority is power, but there is an apothegm that I would place on high above them all, when I would assert that *truth is power.* Wealth cannot purchase, talent cannot refute, knowledge cannot overreach, authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular commotion; cast her into the seven-fold heated furnace of the tyrant's wrath; she mounts aloft in the ark, upon the summit of the deluge; she walks with the son of God untouched through the conflagration. She is the ministering spirit, who sheds on man that bright and indestructible principle of life, light, and glory which is given by his Almighty Author to animate, and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like himself, is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. When the mould has long been heaped on all the pride of wealth, and talent, and knowledge, and authority; when earth, and heaven itself shall have passed away, truth shall rise, like the angel of Manoah's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her haven, and her home—the bosom of the holy and eternal God.'

Let truth, then, be the mould in which the public mind in this country shall be cast, if we would make it the instrument of blessings to the world beside. America belongs not exclusively to those who claim and enjoy her. She is the birth-right of the place of man. She is, in one sense, the hope of the world. And it is this fact which invests our political principles and civil institutions, with momentous importance. Let us labour and pray for their preservation, that they may be wafted to other climes, and be handed down, with virgin purity, to the generations that are to follow. For if the stars of hope that now glitter upon our banner, be extinguished, the night of despair will gather around the world. If the genius of liberty expire on the earth, America will be her tomb; the star-spangled banner will be her winding-sheet; and the groans of the oppressed, in all lands, will chaunt her funeral dirge.

From the National Intelligencer.

ON NATIONAL CONTROVERSIES.

We have just had the pleasure of perusing a report of the Committee of Foreign Relations (of the House of Representatives) on the interesting and important question of the expediency and practicability of adjusting disputes between nations without appealing to what has heretofore been considered the *ultima ratio regum*—the last resort of nations—in all such cases. The report is characterized by great ability and research, and, what is, in our opinion, yet more to be admired in it, by humanity and true phliosophy. The report was presented to the House by Mr. Legare, and may therefore be presumed to be from his pen.

The subject of the report was the memorial of the New York Peace Society and other individuals friendly to the peace cause, desiring, in the first place, that our difference with Mexico should be referred to the arbitration of a third Power, and, next, recommending to Congress that it "adopt the principle of reference to a third Power of such international disputes as cannot be amicably adjusted by the parties themselves, as an invariable rule of action, instead of an occasional one." They further pray that, "in pursuance of this principle, a proposal be sent forth by this Government to those of other nations, that they would unite with it in the establishment of a great international board of arbitration, or a congress of nations, to which to refer international disputes; and also for the purpose of digesting and preparing a regular code of international law, obligatory on such nations as may afterwards adopt it." They think that this board of arbitrators should be composed of delegates from various nations, and that to this board should be confided the forming of a code of international law, &c.

The first prayer of the memorialists having been anticipated by the action of the Executive, the argument of the report is confined to the other questions presented by the memoraial. The report *concludes* as follows:

"Your committee, therefore, do not think the establishment of a permament international tribunal, under the present circumstances of the world, at all desirable; but they heartily concur with the memorialists in recommending a reference to a third Power of all such controversies as can safely be confided to any tribunal unknown to the Constitution of our own country. Such a practice will be followed by other Powers, already inclined, as we have seen, to avoid war, and will soon grow up into the customary law of civilized nations. They conclude, therefore, by recommending to the memorialists to persevere in exerting whatever influence they may possess over public opinion, to dispose it habitually to the accommodation of national differences without bloodshed; and to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them."

A corespondent of the Richmond Enquirer suggests the incorporation of a common bank, with a capital of 40 millions, by the Southern States. The following are the outlines of this project:

HINTS ON A SOUTHERN BANK OF AMERICA.

"To free the south from Abolition influence, and the oppression of Northern commerce, let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, pass a joint charter for a Southern Bank of America. The capital to be about forty millions, and divided in something like the following proportions:—Virginia six millions, North Carolina two, South Carolina seven, Georgia five, Alabama five, Louisiana ten, and Mississippi five. Each of these States to have one or two branches, but the mother or principal Board to be at Charleston, South Carolina, as the most central point; and each State to have a Representative in that Board. Each State to hold three-fourths of the amount of capital held in and assigned to it; and appoint a proper proportion of the Directors. Let the State issue scrip bearing six per cent interest for one-fourth the amount of capital assigned them—send and sell that in Europe or elsewhere for specie. This would produce ten millions. Require individual subscribers to pay specie or good current bank notes, which would produce ten millions more, and would be mainly bank notes, making twenty millions to commence with. The States would owe to the Bank twenty millions more, for which they should issue scrip—file the same with the branches respectively in the States issuing it, subject to a sale at any time to raise specie, to prevent a suspension of specie payments, but not to carry interest to until actually sold. Neither the whole corporation nor any branch, to discount more than twice the amount of its capital stock, nor to circulate any note of less than ten dollars. Full reports to be published every quarter of the business of each branch, and annual reports to be laid before the Legislatures within which the branches shall be respectively located, with full right of search and examination by the Legislatures."

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1838.

LADIES BAPTIST COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Anniversary of this Society will be held on Wednesday, July 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the meeting house of the Spruce Street Baptist Church in Spruce Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

Eleanor A. Jones,
Secretary Ladies Baptist Colonization Society, Philadelphia.

We need hardly again remind our clerical brethren of the propriety, not less than justice, of addressing the people committed to their charge on the subject of colonization, at this time; and of invoking them for pecuniary aid in favor of its enlarged and beneficent measures for ameliorating the condition of the colored race, both in America and in Africa.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The strain jubitant will be heard on this day in all parts of the land, throughout an empire more extended than that of the Cæsars. From thousands and tens of thousands will rise the song of thanksgiving or the speech of triumph, for liberty and independence achieved. The name of Washington will be in all mouths. Oratory will labour its utmost in setting forth the perils encountered, the dread obstacles overcome by a people few in numbers against marshalled forces backed by power illimitable. The revolutionary will be contrasted with the present period, and the advances in population and resources of the American confederacy will be dwelt on with becoming emphasis.

All these are grateful themes, fitting for freemen to contemplate and to boast of. We would only ask that the retrospection should be complete, that the animating spirit by which all these marvels were accomplished should be recognised, and a lesson for the future be drawn from the events of the past. Whence came the unconquerable energy of character and power of resistance possessed by the two millions and a half of Americans who successfully combated Great Britain. These properties were the growth of self-dependence, reliance on their own exertions, which they inherited from their progenitors who first emigrated to this continent. The feelings and aspirations of freemen which brought the first settlers to the American shores found nurture and strength and expansion in colonization. As colonists and from being colonists they acquired the hardy virtues which fitted them to become useful citizens. They cultivated the soil and extracted from it support; they engaged in commerce and acquired, if not wealth, at least the comforts and many of the enjoyments of life. They had no home but of their own creation and protected by themselves alone. Each man felt his own individual prowess and intelligence, and exercised as of right, and hardly requiring it to be claimed, all the immunities and privileges of freeman. No matter what their impelling motive, to what sect of Christians, or what political party the emigrants belonged, whether settled in New England, or in Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Maryland, or Carolina—whether Puritans, or Quakers, Episcopalians or Catholics, or Huguenots; when they had once become colonists they never seemed for a moment to doubt both their right and their power to establish for themselves an essentially republican, and a representative form of government. Whether the nominal head were Proprietaries, Governors or Lord Palatine, the real strength of the government was the representatives chosen by the people.

Ere a century had elapsed from the first settlement at Jamestown, the great elements of civilization, of government and power in our country, such as they exist to-day, only in a more expanded form, were there. They were the immediate fruits of colonization. One of its harvests was the revolution and national independence. These events were the certain and inevitable effects of the structure of colonial society, and the beginning and progress of colonial government. The men who left England in quest of larger space and freedom to proclaim and act their opinions, would not be backward in transmitting to their children the lessons which governed themselves; nor would these latter, inured to voluntary toil, and exercised in scenes of danger in Indian and French wars, be in danger of the weakness of lapsing into habits of dependence on the mother country; or be apt to forget the circumstances which placed them where they were.

To colonization must we trace the pervading spirit of liberty, the love of enterprise and of innovation and improvement which are so characteristic of the American mind. The great confederacy is the work of colonization, which is increasing in its operation, and becoming more and more diffusive. It settled the shores of the Atlantic with European emigrants, as it has done with their descendants the country between the ocean and the Alleghany, and the vast and fertile valley of the Mississippi. Still onward, it is on the point of scaling the Rocky mountains and will reach the Pacific. China which has for thousands of years preserved herself unchanged against Europe, will probably be powerfully impressed if not broken up by this ever restless and progressive spirit of colonization, which if it now merely threaten to cross the Pacific, has in fact traversed the Atlantic and sent back to the old nurseries of oppression and social forms, to France, and to Germany, and even to England, principles and doctrines of change and renovation.

If colonization has wrought such great and wonderful changes, and they are yet incomplete, on the fortunes of a portion of the white race, what may we not expect from its influences guided by religion, science and liberal legislation on the destinies of the black race. The latter cannot, it is true, begin this career with the same number of intelligent and instructed leaders as the emigrants for Europe had. But it should be remembered, using the words of the oft quoted historian of the United States; that the immense majority of American families were not of "the high folk of Normandie," but were of "the low men," who were Saxons. This is true of New England—it is true of the South. Shall the Virginians be described in a word? They were Anglo-Saxions in the woods again, with

the inherited culture and intelligence of the seventeenth century.

It cannot be forgotten by any American citizen, that the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th day of July, 1776, was made by the representatives of the United COLONIES. The additions subsequently made to the Confederacy of eleven more States, have been also of Colonies, which in their foundation and settlement have been characterized by difficulties and exposures similar to those of the original *Thirteen*. The ambush of the Indian, the privations of personal comfort, diseases in various forms, were encountered by successive settlers—emigrants and colonists, on this continent, from the first landing at Jamestown and Plymouth, to the explorations up the Missouri and the Arkansas. Had the present anti-colonization doctrines been of avail in the seventeenth century, America would not have been settled. Had they not prevailed till the eighteenth century, the settlements along the Atlantic would never have been extended into the interior; and to this day there would be, in place of these United States, a chain merely of small towns and intervening farms on the Atlantic coast, under European control, and subject to all the exactions and corruptions of European government.

With the present notions entertained by some of the people of New England, respecting colonization, the Pilgrim Fathers would never have left England—would certainly never have encountered a preliminary exile of eleven years in Holland, before they set out for the New World.

If history, during the last hundred and fifty years, be taken as a teacher, to guide us on the subject of colonization, it is not difficult to say what should be our course for the next century—whenever a people or a race are oppressed at home, and can find an asylum in another, though remote land.

EARLY COLONIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA.

We have introduced on our first page some notices respecting the early settlements in New England and Virginia. They show the great difficulties in the way of colonization, the spirit which prompted to meet them, and the perseverance by which they were overcome. Privations of all kinds, their numbers thinned by disease or by a savage foe, did not deter the Pilgrim Fathers from continuing in their new home, and receiving in it their brethren from England. Had they been swayed by any of the arguments which are now urged against African colonization, they would never have abandoned their country—would never have become the founders of a great republic.

When, in 1629, the new Company of the Massachusetts Bay, says Bancroft, sent out two hundred emigrants, they found on their arrival at Salem, neither church nor town; eight or ten pitiful hovels, one more stately tenement for the Governor, and a few cornfields, were the only proofs that they had been preceded by their countrymen.

"Winter brought disease and the sufferings incident to early settlements. Above eighty, almost half of the emigrants, died before spring; lamenting only that they were removed from the world before beholding the perfect establishment of their religion."

"In June and July, 1630, the ships which bore Winthrop and his immediate companions, arrived to a scene of gloom; such of the earlier emigrants as had survived the previous winter, were poor and weak from sickness; their corn and bread were hardly enough for a fortnight's supply. Instead of offering a welcome, they thronged to the new comers to be fed. Nearly two hundred servants, who had been sent over at a great expense, received their liberty, free from all engagements; their labor—such was the excessive scarcity—was worth less than the cost of their maintenance." Before December, two hundred at the least had died.

Amid such scenes, and with such a beginning, rose Boston, afterwards the cradle of Liberty, the home of a Warren, an Adams, a Hancock, and their associate brethren.

But although evident, the progress of New England, in numbers and resources was slow. In 1675, the whole (white) population has been estimated at only fifty-five thousand souls. The settlements were chiefly agricultural communities, planted near the sea side, and stretching along the ocean from New Haven to Pemaquod. Most of the towns were insulated settlements near the sea, on rivers, which were employed to drive "saw-mills," then described as a "late invention;" and cultivation had not extended far into the interior.

In this year was the desolating war which inflicted such injury on Massachusetts, and which ended in the extinction of the tribe of the Narragansetts. Brookfield was set on fire, and rescued only to be abandoned; Deerfield, Springfield, Lancaster, Medfield, Weymouth, Groton, Marlborough, were laid in ashes; and hundreds of the choicest sons of New England fell in battle or in ambush. To the south, Warwick was burned, and Providence was attacked and set on fire. The loss is thus summed up by Bancroft:

"Twelve or thirteen towns were destroyed; the disbursements and losses equalled in value half a million of dollars—an enormous sum for the few of that day. More than six hundred men, chiefly young men, the flower of the country, of whom any mother might have been proud, perished in the field. As many as six hundred houses were burned. Of the able bodied men in the colony, one in twenty had fallen; and one family in twenty had been burned out. The loss of lives and property was, in proportion to numbers, as distressing as in the revolutionary war. There was scarcely a family from which death had not selected a victim."

Disease and death in fearful proportion, and famine and devastating wars, were encountered by the Pilgrim Fathers and their immediate descendants on a distant continent, a land remote from that of their ancestors. But did they falter in their course of colonization? Did the wailing of the widow and the orphans, made by disease and the tomahawk of the Indian, induce an abandonment of their purpose? Were they reproached at home as dastards and wittols, for leaving their country, or as cruel and blood-thirsty, for energetically defending themselves in their new home? No—no! Where liberty was, there found they a home, a refuge, to become in after times a refuge for the distressed and oppressed from all parts of the civilized world.

Will the descendants of these Pilgrim Fathers, the present inhabitants of New England, blame those who leave the land of their birth, not for opinion's sake alone, but for liberty and social equality, which they are hopeless of enjoying here? Who more evidently had certain inalienable rights of freedom, of person, and of conscience, than the Puritans of England? Who could enforce these, on occasions, with more bravery and determination? And still, with justice and right on their side, they yielded up the field—they sought and found a new country; and in so doing, conferred on themselves everlasting honor, and on their descendants, benefits beyond imagination to picture.

Virginia, it will have been seen, was not less feeble in the first period of her colonial existence. But Virginia, like Massachusetts, became the mother of a cluster of states. In addition to the disasters already mentioned in a preceding page, was the memorable massacre, on the 22d March, 1622, which the Indians intended should include all the white inhabitants of Virginia. But Jamestown and the nearest settlements were well prepared against an attack. The total number of the colonists before the massacre, had exceeded four thousand. A year after, there were but two thousand five hundred. "The immediate consequences of this catastrophe were disastrous. Public works were abandoned; the culture of the fields was much restricted; the settlements were reduced from eighty plantations to less than eight. Sickness prevailed among the dispirited colonists, who were now crowded into narrow quarters; some even returned to England."

But the courage of those that remained did not allow them to falter in their determination to remain and to possess the land. They persevered and went on increasing in numbers and in territory, enjoying with few interruptions the blessings of civil and religious freedom, despite the dark stain of slaveholding imposed on them by Great Britain; and history now points them out as the forefathers' of that band led by a Washington, a Patrick Henry, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Lee, which in conjunction with their patriot brethren of Massachusets and of the remaining eleven colonies, declared and achieved that independence of which at this day we all boast, and the effects of which are felt not only over this entire continent, whether inhabited by the descendants of Anglo-Saxons, or of Spaniards and Portuguese.

Can Virginians object to colonization, the spirit and practice of which have given them a place and a name among the people of the earth. Will they throw obstacles in the way of African Colonization. Will they not rather aid and foster it; making thereby some atonement for the sin of slavery within their borders, and for the ages of wrong done to the black man in Africa and his descendants?

FATHERS OF THE OLD COLONY.

Mr. Bancroft concludes a chapter on the first settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and their subsequent organization into a regular government, with the following observations. We need not point out their application to the occurrences of the day in Western Africa; they will be felt by every reader:

"Through scenes of gloom and misery, the Pilgrims showed the way to an asylum for those who would go to the wilderness for the purity of religion or the liberty of conscience. Accustomed 'in their native land to no more than a plain country life, and the innocent trade of husbandry,' they set the example of colonizing New England, and formed the mould for the civil and religious character of its institutions. Enduring every hardship themselves, they were the servants of posterity, the benefactors of succeeding generations. In the history of the world, many pages are devoted to commemorate the heroes of besieged cities, subdued provinces, or overthrown empires. In the eye of reason and of truth, a colony is a better offering than a victory; the citizens of the United States should rather cherish the memory of those who founded a state on the basis of democratic liberty; the fathers of the country; the men who, as they first trod the soil of the New World, scattered the seminal principle of republican freedom and national independence. They enjoyed, in anticipation, the thought of their extending influence and the fame which their grateful successors would award to their virtues. 'Out of small beginnings,' said Bradford, 'great things have been produced; and as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled, hath shone to many, yea, in some sort to our whole nation.' 'Let it not be grievous to you'—such was the consolation offered from England to the Pilgrims in the season of their greatest suffering—'let it not be grievous to you, that you have been instruments to break the ice for others. The honor shall be yours to the world's end.'"

The proposition to form a Liberian Commercial and Agricultural Company, made by our valued correspondent T. B., will engage the attention of our readers, and ere long, we may hope, the active support of some of our merchants and capitalists. The pecuniary risk will be small, in a business point of view; and in relation to the good effects of the plan on the colony, may be considered as of no account, with those persons who, while they would avoid the appearance of prodigality, are yet willing to give something towards the promotion of African colonization and its many concomitant benefits.

A colony, in order to attain its highest destinies—national independence and a thrifty and enterprising and numerous population—must be both agricultural and commercial. It is this union of the two great arts which has placed the United States on such enviable vantage ground. It is the want of this union, or rather the absence of agriculture, which makes India, with all her wealth, still a country of barbaric pomp, and England, with all her dominion over it, relatively a harsh and thriftless foster parent.

The rich productions of the soil would be left to spoil, or only cultivated in quantity just enough to meet the pressing want of the inhabitants, but for the calls of internal and foreign commerce. Trade alone, without the grand staples of the soil, in the absence of manufactures, to give in exchange for foreign products, must soon impoverish, and generate habits of thought and action adverse to elevation of character and national greatness.

PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation issued by the Governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, for thanksgiving on the 8th day of March last. We have copied it from the Colonial Journal kept by the Governor.

"The past year has been distinguished for mercies of no ordinary character. The public health has been good. Harmony and peace have prevailed amongst us. We have been preserved from famine and war. The chiefs of the neighbouring tribes respect us, and court our alliance. The seasons have been fruitful. At no period of the existence of the colonies has the prospect of independence by means of agricultural pursuits been more flattering. Schools are in successful operation, knowledge is increasing, the rights of conscience and protection of the laws have been enjoyed by all. In a word the colonies through the divine blessing are fast rising from infancy to the strength, firmness, independence, and self-government of manhood.

In view of these and other blessings it is our duty to acknowledge the hand of God whence we derive them, and to return him thanks and to beg of him a continuation of his blessings. I do therefore, with the advice of the Council, appoint Thursday the 8th of March as a day of Public Thanksgiving, and respectfully recommend the good people in this commonwealth to observe it as usual.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bassa Cove this 26th day of February, 1838.

John J. Matthias.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President—Dr. G. H. Burgin.

Vice-Presidents—John T. Smith, Morton McMichael, H. S. Spackman, S. Siegfried, H. M. Zollickhoffer, E. Booth, John C. Pechin, B. Coates, Dr. F. Gardiner, George Norton, Michael Day, Thomas Robinson.

Managers—G. R. Smith, G. W. Morris, W. S. Moore, Jacob S. Beck, G. Washington Reed, Ephraim Haines, Isaac Reed, Solomon Caldwell, William B. Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Thos. McCorkle, Jacob Sellers, A. J. Derbyshire, Jas. Imbree, J. A. Porteus, C Gibbons, H. H. Smith, S. Hildeburn, S. Bonnell, G. D. Henk, John B. Myers, Topliff Johnson, J. Engle Negus, Edward Joy Morris, G. W. Patterson, E. Norris, W. W. McMain, Florimond Sherman, Wm. Stephens, Wm. Musgrave, A. McElroy, T. B. Watson.

Recording Secretary—G. Wash. Reed.

Treasurer—Thomas Robinson.

All monies will be thankfully received by the Treasurer.

From the Christian Statesman.

$100,000.

At a meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society, held in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, on motion of the Rev. Mason Noble, it was resolved—

"THAT IT BE RECOMMENDED TO THE MANAGERS AND FRIENDS OF THE SOCIETY TO ENDEAVOUR TO RAISE FOR ITS OBJECT, IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS."

Also, on motion of the Rev. Mr. M'Lain, "that an immediate effort be made, to raise in this city, two thousand dollars, for the society."

The meeting adjourned (as stated in our last) to assemble again on the evening of the 29th instant, in the Rev. Mr. M'Lain's church, to receive the report of the committee. Several hundred, and fifty dollars subscriptions, are already received. Let each friend of the cause in this city give but a *single dollar*, and the proposed sum will be raised. Some gentlemen have expressed regret that the proposition had not been to raise in Washington $10,000 and believe that if 20,000, was subscribed here for the American Bible Society, half that amount might be obtained for the American Colonization Society. We hope both that the sum proposed will be found too low, and the regret that it was not higher, turned into admiration of the liberality of our community. To every honourable, just, patriotic, generous, or religious sentiment in our nature, the cause of the society now makes an earnest appeal.

WEST INDIES.

Abolition of Apprenticeship.

We have received Jamaica papers from April 26 to June 5. The abolition of the apprenticeship in all the Islands appears certain. The Despatch of May 30, says:

We have received files of Windward Island papers communicating the important inteligence that in Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Moutserrat, Tortola and St. Vincent's acts has been passed terminating the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. Grenada it is expected will next follow the example.

N. Y. Observer.

From the National Intelligencer.

Naval General Orders.—The armament of the Exploring Expedition being adapted merely for its necessary defence, while engaged in the examination and survey of the Islands of the Southern Ocean, against any attempt to disturb its operations by the savage and warlike inhabitants of those islands; and the object which it is destined to promote, being altogether scientific and useful, intended, equally, for the benefit of the United States, and of all the commercial nations of the world, it is considered to be so entirely divested of all military character, that even in the event of the country being involved in a war before the return of the squadron, its path upon the ocean will be peaceful, and its pursuits respected by all belligerents.

The President has, therefore, thought proper, in assigning officers to the command of this squadron, to depart from the usual custom of selecting them from the senior ranks of the Navy, and according to their respective grades in the service; and has appointed Lieut. Charles Wilkes first officer to command the Exploring Squadron, and Lieut. Wm. L. Hudson to command the ship Peacock, and to be second officer of said squadron; and to take command thereof in the event of the death of the first officer, or his disability, from accident or sickness, to conduct the operations of the Expedition.

Mahlon Dickerson.

Navy Department, June 22, 1838.

Navy Department, June 23, 1838.

The Board of Captains in the Navy, convened in Baltimore on the 28th ult. for the examination of midshipmen, adjourned on the 22d instant.

The following is the list of the midshipmen who passed, in the order of rank assigned to them by the Board, after a careful consideration of their several qualifications, and all other circumstances which it became the duty of the Board to weigh.

1 Geo. W. Chapman,	24 Wm. Ronckendroff,
2 Wm. P. McArthur,	25 Wm. B. Beverley,
3 Hun Gansevoort,	26 John Hall,
4 Wm. Drayton,	27 Francis Lowry,
5 George Wickham,	28 Wm. E. Leroy,
6 Simon F. Blunt,	29 Maxwell Woodhull,
7 Frederick A. Bacon,	30 Henry Waddell,
8 Wm. T. Smith,	31 S. B. Thompson,
9 T. W. Cumming,	32 Lafayette Maynard,
10 Wm. May,	33 Roger N. Stembel,
11 Henry H. Lewis,	34 Geo. Colvocoressis,
12 Joseph P. Sanford,	35 Washington Reid,
13 G. W. Harrison,	36 William Craney,
14 J. F. Armstrong,	37 Edward S. Hutter,
15 Ferdinand Pepin,	38 F. S. Haggerty,
16 M. Hunt,	39 Theodore B. Barrett,
17 Henry Eld,	40 J. R. Mullany,
18 John Contee,	41 James A. Doyle,
19 Joseph H. Adams,	42 James J. Forbes,
20 William A. Parker,	43 Matthias Marine,
21 James D. Johnson,	44 Charles Robinson,
22 John N. Maffit,	45 Wm. M. E. Adams.
23 Wash. Gwathmey,	

A public meeting in Charleston has petitioned Congress to pass laws to prevent steamboat accidents. The Right Rev. Bishop England addressed it; and the Mayor, the Bishop, Gen. Hayne, Mitchell King, B. F. Hunt, and John Lewis were appointed to prepare a memorial. This document asks for "a system of rigid inspection, to be instituted under proper officers to be appointed for that purpose, so directed as to secure, both in the construction of the hull and machinery of steamboats, *adequate strength*." It requires, too, prudent management for the boats and for the safety of passengers in case of accident. This example should be imitated throughout the country. Let the good people of Pittsburg, Cincinatti, Louisville, Natchez, St. Louis, etc.; who are the greatest sufferers by steamboat disasters, make similar representations. If those leading places along the Ohio and Mississippi, together with the chief Atlantic cities were to speak out in the matter, it would not only effect proper legislation but render operative and efficient the spirit of the enactment.—*National Gaz.*

The Cherokees.—It now appears that the Cherokees have determined not to fight, but to suffer themselves to be captured and removed at the pleasure of the white man. This is philosophy, and policy, not to say religion too. By putting the United States government upon its own responsibility, they bind it to justice and honor. They compel it to indemnify them for all their wrongs, so far as it can be done with money. And it will indemnify them. We hope and trust there is magnanimity enough, if no higher virtue, in the American Congress to induce them to grant, under existing circumstances, what they were willing to grant if a stipulation could be obtained from the Cherokees in advance, that they would remove without compulsion.—*Jour. of Com.*

British and American Steam Navigation Company.—Letters received in this city from the secretary and directors of this company, state that contracts have been made for the building of another steam-ship, to be called the President, the engines for which will be furnished from the foundry of the celebrated manufacturers, Fawcett & Co. The company are also receiving contracts for three other vessels, of greater size and capacity than the British Queen. Two of these steamers are intended for the London, and two for the Liverpool trade—the latter so arranged that they can carry from 1500 to 2000 bales of cotton.

The British Queen was launched on the birth-day of Queen Victoria, the 24th of May. On the Sunday previous to the launch, she was visited by over fifty thousand people. She is much admired by all who see her—by none more than by the American portion of her visitors.

The letter speaks in the warmest terms of the gratification of the directors, in relation to the manner in which Captain Roberts was received in this city.

Bedford Springs.—Having last season derived much benefit from the use of the waters at Bedford Springs, I feel it a duty imposed by common benevolence, to call the attention of my fellow citizens generally, (and invalids especially) to this secluded, though most healthful resort. The access to it has, by recent improvements, been rendered so direct and easy, that the most timid and feeble need entertain no apprehensions from the journey. A pleasant ride to Chambersburg, along the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg Railway, places the traveller within 50 miles of the Springs, from whence he may either take the stage or a more private conveyance, over a good turnpike and through a beautifully undulating country, well studded with public houses of established repute; particularly the celebrated Reamer's, which is midway between Chambersburg and Bedford. Those who have a passion for the picturesque, and who have never had an opportunity of examining our public works, will find themselves richly compensated, by a trip on the canal from Harrisburg to Hollidaysburg—although it is due to truth to state, they will have to encounter a most execrable road from the latter place to Bedford; at least such was its condition when the writer passed over it in August and September of last year. The accommodations at the Springs are extensive, and the entertainment and attentions of the last, such as to satisfy any thing short of sickly fastidiousness. There is a convenient Bathing-house, devoted exclusively to cold plunging baths, of water directly from the mineral spring—and in another location, within a huudred yards of the hotel, is a commodious range of warm baths, also of spring water.

The company last season was of an agreeable character, and was mostly made up of visitors from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Great West; whilst Philadelphia had a very respectable, though most meagre representation, consisting I think of not more than fifteen or twenty individuals, at one time, during the month of August.

Would you not, Mr. Editor, be doing a good thing, if you could induce Pennsylvanians to seek amidst the varied beauties of their own noble state, for that healthful relaxation from ordinary pursuits, which they have been, and still are, but too prone to look for in regions more thronged by fashion, although infinitely less favored by nature. Respectfully, yours, B.

The imprisoned debtors at New York, in an address to the citizens, say that "the cells to which the debtors are consigned, are more pregnant with disease than those now occupied by the criminals; the walls are damp and susceptible of an indentation to the extent of an eighth of an inch, by a slight pressure—that respectable physicians have stated that the cells are unhealthy, and must sow the seeds of disease and death—that each cell, measuring ten feet by seven, is occupied by two debtors—that the stench already produced, from a defective arrangement within each cell, is positively insupportable!" It is said that the cells in the new jail now erecting in Lowell, Mass., are to be only eight feet long, by four wide, and that these cells are to be the extent of the prisoners' liberty, and not mere dormitories, as at the Massachusetts State Prison.

DAMAGE TO THE CANAL.

We understand that the Engineer appointed to ascertain the damage to the canal between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon, caused by the late storm, estimates the amount requisite to put it in complete repair at $400,000, and that it will require at least three months to put that portion in navigable order. In the meantime no interruption will take place in the transportation of goods and passengers. The proprietors of the freight and passenger lines have placed wagons and stages between Huntingdon and the rail road, so that no delay either to freight or passengers will take place.—*Penn. Reporter.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The Great Western and Sirius steamers, were the two first that ever came from Europe and now we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival at this port of the canal boats *Great Western* and *Sirius*, from Pottsville *direct*, being the two first boats from that place loaded with coal, under the direction of Messrs. Stockton & Stevens, of the Camden and Amboy rail-road and Delaware and Raritan canal company. Said coal is consigned to Seymour & Maison, Greenwich, corner of King street, and is now discharging from the New pier, called *American Pier*, between Spring and Charlton street. The coal it is said is a superior article, and will be sold at a much less price than ever before offered in this city.—*New York Star.*

Business of Cleveland.—The business on the lake and on the canal was never more lively than the present. Large amounts of produce are constantly arriving by the canal, and shipped hence for an eastern market—giving active employment to our forwarding merchants, and to every species of craft that floats the lake or canal.

The Ohio Canal, by the recent rains, sustained some little injury, but the damage has since been repaired. There arrived yesterday, or within the last twenty-four hours, *sixty-eight* canal boats, heavily laden with produce and the rich products of the interior. It is estimated that the value of the produce which arrived by these boats, will fall but little, if any thing, short of *one hundred thousand dollars.*

During the month of May there arrived at this port produce to the amount of *one million of dollars;* and it is now confidently believed that this amount, although large, will be exceeded by that of the present month.

Electricity.—Why is the fire-side an unsafe place in a thunder storm? Because the carbonaceous matter, or soot, with which the chimney is lined, acts as a conductor for the lightning. Why is the middle of an apartment the safest place during a thunder storm? Because, should a flash of lightning strike a building, or enter in at any of the windows, it will take its direction along the walls, without injuring the centre of the room.

"The British Queen"—The following are the dimensions of the steam-ship British Queen, building in England for the British and American Steam Navigation Company by Messrs. Curling, Young & Co. She is supposed to be the longest ship in the world; the length exceeding by about 35 feet that of any ship in the British Navy.

	Feet. in.
Length extreme from Figure head to Taffrail,	275 0
Ditto on Upper Deck,	285 0
Ditto of Keel,	223 0
Breadth within Paddle Boxes,	40 6
Ditto, including ditto,	64 0
Depth,	27 0
Tonnage,—No. 1862.	
Power of Engine,	500 Horse.
Diameter of Cylinders,	77½ Inches.
Length of Stroke,	7 Feet.
Diameter of Paddle Wheels,	30 "
Estimated Weight of Engines, Boilers and Water,	500 Tons.
Ditto of Coals, for 20 days consumption,	600 "
Ditto Cargo,	500 "
Draught of Water with above weight and all Stores,	16 Feet.

Both the Great Western and the Sirius Steam Packets have sailed from New York on their second return passage to England.

Statistics.

London, May 29.

Linen and Linen Yarn.—There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity and value of linen manufactures, exported in the year 1837.

The fall off in the exportation of manufactured linen has been principally in the American market, which has long been the largest for our linen manufactures.

The exports to the United States of America were in

	Yards.	Declared value.
1833	21,926,307	£790,285
1834	25,810,656	997,682
1835	37,978,974	1,505,948
1836	39,937,620	1,639,343
1837	13,495,453	562,778

Comparing 1837 with 1836, and former years, the diminished exportation is remarkable, and shows the severe shock our commerce in that direction must have received from the over-trading of 1835–6, and the state of the money market. It appears, also, from the preceding statements that the exportations of 1836 were made at the average price of 11½d per yard; but, in 1837, the average price was only 10d per yard, a diminished exportation at a low price.

It will be observed that the exportation of linen yarn has been gradually increasing. The increased export has been principally to France. France, that in 1833, only five years since, did not consume much above 850,000 lbs. of yarn, now consumes more than 7,000,000 lbs.

The linen manufacture is one of considerable extent in France, and is yearly increasing. They find it profitable to import yarn from this country, and meet us in the market with a cheaper manufactured article. It is said that British Capital is employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of linen in France. Here is a glaring sample of the operation of high duties and corn laws. The workman is starved at home, and the capitalist is driven, by their operation, to another country, which he helps to enrich by the outlay of his capital.

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated (among others) to the House of Representatives yesterday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows:

Invalid pensioners,	4,121
Under act of 18th March, 1818,	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1828,	692
Under act of 7th June, 1832,	25,783
Under act of 4th July, 1836,	1,932
Total number of pensioners,	41,458

Imports and Exports of the U. States.—From the annual statements of the commerce of the United States, lately communicated to Congress, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to $140,989,217; of which there was imported in American vessels $122,177,193, and in foreign vessels $18,812,024. The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to $117,419,376; of which $95,564,414 were of domestic, and $21,854,962 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, $75,482,521 were exported in American vessels, and $20,081,893 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $15,725,042 were exported in American vessels, and $6,129,920 in foreign vessels. 1,289,720 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,266,622 tons cleared from the ports of the United States; 765,703 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 756,292 tons cleared during the same period.

Tonnage of the United States.—In the annual Treasury statement to Congress, the registered tonnage for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, is stated at, 810,447

The enrolled and licensed tonnage at,	956,980
And the fishing vessels at,	129,257
Tons,	1,896,685

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, was, viz.

Registered,	42.343
Enrolled,	80,643
Tons,	122,987

From the Albany Argus.

Trade of the New York Canals.—Statement of the quantities of some of the principal articles which arrived at Albany and West Troy on the Erie canal, from the opening of navigation to the 7th June, in the years 1837 and 1838.

		1837.	1838.
Flour,	barrels	101,739	180,645
Wheat,	bushels	33,668	146,198
Butter and lard,	pounds	318,000	616,100
Wool,	do.	108,400	268,200
Board and scantling	feet	23,506,900	41,095,400
Staves,		12,479,900	14,291,500
Wood,	cords	4,889	4,478
Ashes,	barrels	14,376	13,354
Pork,	do.	9,235	7,126
Beef,	do.	4,471	1,861
Cheese,	pounds	260,900	88,500

View of the condition of the Banks of Ohio, from the statements of June 1, 1838.

Notes and bills discounted,	$14,968,675	
Deposits in eastern cities,	2,078,899	
Due from banks,	729,077	
Bank notes,	1,145,281	
Specie,	2,879,209	
Real and personal estate,	361,160	
Other investments,	2,790	
		$22,165,091
Capital paid in,	9,835,199	
Circulation,	6,340,947	
Deposits,	2,848,464	
Due to banks,	624,501	
Surplus,	1,152,619	
Due United States,	744,643	
Due Bank U. S. on time,	618,718	
		$22,165,091

Poetry.

From the Madisonian.

The following beautiful stanzas on the horrors of the battle field, are vivid and thrilling. The minstrel with a master hand, awakens the deep tones of his lyre.

"After the battle of Salamanca, as Lord Hill, the British General, was walking over the blood-stained field, he observed a soldier in a gloomy mood, leaning upon his fire-lock. Struck with his manner, he advanced and asked him what he was thinking of. The soldier, answering his commander's salute, replied—'I am thinking, my Lord, of the number of widows and orphans I have this day made for one shilling.'"

THE SOLDIER'S REVERIE.

He stood on Salamanca's plain,
When died away the battle's din;
Around him scattered lay the slain;
And groans and cries saluted him,
As many a bleeding, ghastly form
Rolled in its life's-blood fresh and warm.

Horseman and rider overthrown
Now bit the dust in agony;
The soldier's widow's lonely moan
(Like the wild Shell-drake's cry at sea,
When sinks the dying tempest's sound)
Awake the mountain echos round.

The fight was o'er, the field was won,
And victr'y claimed her loud huzza;
The weary soldier's work was done;
The conquered and the conqueror
Alike, amid the wreck of strife,
Laid down to die, or wake to life.

The shattered cannon smeared with gore,
The silken banner soiled and torn,
The jeweled cross the hero wore,
The broken drum, the battered horn,
The hiltless sword, the pike—the dirk,
All bore the marks of bloody work!

'Twas eve; and, leaning on his gun
With breast by native courage steel'd,
In gloomy mood still lingered one
Whose eye had glanced o'er many a field,
And whose fierce spirit ne'er withstood
A bidding to the feast of blood.

Long had he mused, when lo; a voice
Spoke harshly in his leaden ear:
"What bends thy brow, while all rejoice?"
He turned and saw his leader near;
Then with a mien that well did suit,
Paid promptly the required salute.

"My General!"—and o'er him fell
A shade of deep and touching madness,
"My thoughts now vainly strive to tell
"How many widows in their sadness,
"And orphans—Oh the dreadful trade!
"For one poor shilling, I have made!"

Bright set the sun o'er Ebro's hills,
And soft the silver moon beams shone
On old Castilia's mountain rills,
Yet still the soldier watched alone—
But, when arose the morning's sun,
In death's cold sleep he grasped his gun!

Washington, June, 1838. J. E. D.

From the British and Foreign Review.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN MECHANICS.

We may advert generally to, at least, one great alteration which will be the first step to the change we contemplate. *It is the application of power without reference to locality.* Now our manufactories are, for the most part, erected where coals are to be cheaply and readily obtained, as they constitute at present the means of obtaining power. Thus thousands and tens of thousands of human beings are crowded together in narrow streets and alleys, canopied, not by the sky, but by clouds of smoke and deleterious gases. When masses are so congregated, the heterogeneous collection are more difficult to bring under municipal regulations, and more difficult to civilize by moral and religious instruction, while greater facilities for vice are afforded. The necessity of manufactories being localised once destroyed, a new era must commence. Two methods now exist which will gradually effect the change. One is perfected and in operation; the other as yet in embryo, but so far advanced that the result may be looked on as certain. We will briefly describe the former, first in general terms, then in detail. The general term is, the method of TRANSFERRING POWER. The greater the distance it is transferred, the more perfect will be its action. It can be subdivided as numerously as the gas which illuminates our streets. It is inodorous, innocuous, not preceptibly affected by cold or heat; it will neither burn, explode, rust, nor corrode; it may be conveyed from the same source, so as to be made to forge an anchor which will hold the largest ship, or to fabricate the finest lace. The ocean tide—the current of a river—a mountain torrent—may be made a source of power, producing effects in exact proportion to the original velocity or weight. Any primary power, whether fire, water, or wind, may be transferred with unerring certainty. We may live to see the waters of the Humber working the machinery of Leeds, Halifax and Bradford, and the power of the Mersey conveyed by the side of the railway to perform the same labour at Manchester, and the neighbouring districts. We may, and blessed be the day! live to see our pyramids of manufactories with their living masses, converted into villages and systems of domestic industry, where the parent may work his loom aided by his child, and yet the whole be under superintendence and regulation; and where even the quantity of power used will be unerringly registered, and consequently the quantity of work which has been done exactly known; where, instead of an atmosphere loaded with smoke, steam and effluvia, may be for ever seen the clear vault of heaven; where, instead of polluted alleys and streets, never free from dirt and disease, gardens may smile and afford an useful and intellectual occupation for the operative after the labour of the day.

We may now venture to describe, as simply as we can, the modus operandi. Suppose a torrent of water in an almost inaccessible mountain several miles from a spot admirably calculated for establishing a manufactory. If the torrent be made to work, by means of a water-wheel, exhausting pumps, which draw out the air from an air-tight tube made of iron, or any material which will remain air tight, and bear at the utmost fifteen pounds external pressure on the square inch, it is clear that if the other end of the tube is connected with the slides of an engine, that one side of the piston in the engine would be exhausted of the air in it; if the air is allowed to enter on the other side, it is evident, if the vacuum be perfect, that there would be the pressure of fifteen pounds on the square inch of the area of the piston; as the vacuum never is complete, make the calculation at two-thirds or ten pounds effective pressure, the position of the slides changing, in the usual way, the reciprocating action ensues as in a steam engine.—It is with air instead of steam, and which air is exhausted through a tube at any distance, and carried either above or under ground, as most convenient, so that it be only kept air- tight. The friction of *attenuating* air, though trifling, must be considered. It must be always kept in mind that no power is or can be gained; it is only transferred, and that with some loss. But as the difference between the same power produced by coals and steam, and the expenses of locality and other incidents, are great, the little loss can pe easily borne. It must be clear that the original amount of power may be kept whole or divided either into a few or many branches, and each taken to its separate engine; so that the aggregate, allowing for friction, does not exceed the primary amount of power obtained from the torrent, river, wind or fire.

JOHN HAGUE, the engineer of Cable Street, Wellclose Square, has earned the immortal honour of bringing to perfection that pneumatic transfer of power, add thus enrolled his name as a benefactor to his country.

Like all great and useful applications of the laws of nature, it has had for several years to struggle against prejudice and ignorance, and the assumption of knowledge under the mask of caution. Foster of Stourbridge was, we believe, the first who used Hague's engine and has never permitted it to rest from the hour it was put into motion. The mint work at Utrecht was made by Hague, and is worked by it. The mint work at Rio Janeiro was also made by him on the same principle, and the drawings made by Mr. Bell, now in charge of the Pasha of Egypt's steam vessels, are still in Cable Street, and of great beauty. The *Sultan's* machinery for making gunpowder was constructed by Hague, and worked by this pneumatic engine. The primary power from which it is transferred is about three quarters of a mile from the works. The conviction of its importance has at last penetrated into Lancaster, and Messrs. Wrigby, Lowside Colliery near Oldham, have adopted it. The Tregollan Mining Company, Charlestown, are using it, and are in treaty for seven more. In Cheshire, there is one *three miles* from the primary power! Several are used in sugar houses in London; and lastly, a Company has taken a wild moor in Lancashire, on which are streams and falls of water, for the purpose of transfering the power, and letting it out to manufacturers in the surrounding district.

The adoption of this pneumatic engine in coal mines would render them comparatively safe. It may be employed in pits, for drawing the wagons, pumping, or any purpose for which power is required. It may be conducted into the places where fire damp or hydrogen gas have accumulated, and being set to work it must consume and expel a certain quantity, or rather a certain number of cubic feet, of foul air a minute, in proportion to its size and the number of strokes a minute, and supply the place of them with pure atmospheric air. The state of the air expeeled may be tested by a simple method, and thus it would be unerringly known when that part of the mine was safe for the workmen to approach. When we consider the hundreds of lives lost, and the many families bereaved by the imperfect methods now in use for ventilating mines, the coal-owners, who live in luxury by the toil and sweat of men who work in the bowels of the earth, exposed to never ceasing danger of life or personal injury, are bound by every law, both human and divine, at least unhesitatingly to investigate the claims of such an invention, to their support, adoption and reward. That the method of ventilating coal mines is in a rude and barbarous state, no man acquainted with the subject can for an instant doubt. John Martin, the celebrated artist, confounded and put to shame the coal mine viewers before the Committee of the House of Commons which examined more particularly into the horrible explosion of the Springfield Colliery; and proved incontestably by the plans of the mine, that the system of ventilation was imperfect, that the deaths of the poor men, and the wo and misery of the widows and children, were chargeable to them. We should much like to see that circumstance illustrated by Mr. Martin, and the plan of the colliery as it *really* existed before the explosion commented on by him, and his system of ventilation explained and illustrated by drawings. It can hardly be expected that even as spirited and patriotic a man as John Martin should be put to the expense of such a publication, unless the coal-owners themselves were to request it, and guarantee the expenses. If scientific and practical men, as Professors Faraday and Wheatstone, aided by men of talent and experience, as Mr. William Brandling and Mr. Matthew Bell, M. P., were to examine, at the desire of the coal-owners, the plans, and report on them; and if they thought the improvements important, to reward the proprietors, as such benefactors ought to be rewarded, by men whose properties are rendered safe, and whose workmen are thereby secured from danger, they would only do their duty. The coal mines are not worked by any scientific system: if they were, accidents from explosion would be very rare. The mines are not, as we have said, properly ventilated, neither are the men who superintend them men of real science, or with their power they would long since have laid down systems founded on principles. Which among northern coal owners has a pneumatic engine, though it has been put before them these seven years?

When John Martin proposed his genius-conceived plan for conveying through cylinders on both sides of the Thames, from Vauxhall to the Tower, and then to properly constructed receptacles, the drainage of this great metropolis; and for placing on those cylinders, covered wharfs, supporting on Doric or Ionic columns one continuous walk, guarded by a handsome balustrade and lighted with gas, it was proposed by Mr. N. Ogle, one of the Committee, to superadd the pneumatic power; rendering the pillars and architraves, which were to have been hollow and of cast iron, the places where the vacuum was to be created. The pneumatic power was to be let out to wharfingers and others, and could have been extended to any required amount, and at the same time ensured a down draft through every drain. Mr. Hague at once saw the facility and utility of the application.

Let the reader picture to the mind's eye the banks of the Thames; for five miles continuous ranges of pillars surmounted by walks, between which ran, no longer a polluted stream, but the clear and pellucid river—the advantages combined were such as only a mind like Martin's could have conceived. The engineers declared the facility with which it could be executed. That able society of the Architects of England unanimously and spontaneously sent in their opinion of its practicableness. The Templars, who saw the splendor and utility of the structure, thought their gardens would be adorned by it. The wharfingers hailed with ready assent the great advantages it offered to them. The Government applauded the scheme and were ready to support it; Mr. Spring Rice paid earnest attention to the statement of Lord Euston, Sir Patrick Ross, and other members of the Committee. Captain Beaufort, the hydrographer, than whom no abler man superintends a government office, gave his ready acquiescence to do all that was possible in his department; and lastly, the Lord Mayor and the city authorities welcomed the projector and his useful, beautiful, and mighty plan. We must not here omit to mention that Sir Richard Trench, who had proposed some years before a continuous quay, with the generous spirit of a gentleman, declared the plan to be so far superior to his own, that he gave up his former ideas, and would support Mr. Martin with his best ability. Why has this superb plan been stopped in its progress? Unless we had the documents before us, we should not dare to state the fact. After pursuing a course in the formation of the directory, which was not satisfactory to Mr. Martin, the well-known Dr. Granville claimed first the situation of *Managing Director*, with a salary of £800 per annum, to commence on the passing of the act applied for, and to increase contingently to £1500 per annum, with appointments, house, &c., &c., putting the just claims of Mr. Martin wholly on one side. The claims of Dr. Granville did not stop there. He actually claimed, on certain events transpiring, 500 shares at *par*, as "MATURER OF THE PLAN." Such jobbing Mr. Martin resented with calm and becoming dignity, refused his assent and retired from the concern. This stupendous plan of Martin's has now, in Dr. Granville's hands, dwindled down to a catchpenny collecting of the filth of London in some incomprehensible way. We leave it to the world to give a name to the man who would attempt to rivet a reputation on the fame of another; merely referring to the ancient fable of the jackdaw that strutted in borrowed plumes. The fact is, the doctor does not understand the plan of Martin, nor the adaptation of the pneumatic power; he is by no means fit for the situation he so presumptuously claimed, and to which alone Mr. Martin should be appointed—and so he has naturally sunk into that cloacan speculation, which is better suited to his taste and ability. It has been thought by very competent men, three millions would be sufficient to complete the whole plan, and that a fair interest could be derived from various sources, such as the walks, wharfs, pneumatic power and manure, and which would increase. If it were completed it would be worthy of England, and give a great example of that transfer of power which, as we have shown, must lead to the amelioration of the working classes.

The pneumatic power has been lately adapted to clearing mines of water, and must prove a great auxiliary in that expensive and difficult part of mining operations. The application is so contrived, that it can be used perpendicularly, carried along levels, slopes, round curves, by sharp angles, or all in succession. There is a full-sized apparatus which can be seen at Mr. Hague's, and we believe that two are already at work. We are not of opinion that the same quantity of water can be raised the same height by the pneumatic apparatns with a less expenditure of power, than by the present method, though such has been the opinion of some practical men: it is the convenience of being able to use the apparatus under so many different circumstances that we admire, and which the practical miners so justly extol. The apparatus may be thus briefly described. Suppose a series of iron boxes, each containing a ton of water, and twenty feet from each other. Exhausting pumps extract the air from these boxes, the water rushes into the lower box to fill the vacuum; as soon as it is full the valve closes, and the communication to the box next above opens, and the water goes to the next, and so, until it is poured out either to flow away, or used to work an overshot wheel: as soon as the first box has delivered its water to the next above it, the water rushes into it again, the vacuum being kept up, and the action continues. The machinery is very strong and simple, and not by any means liable to get out of order. It is evident that the cumbrous assemblage of beams, rods, buckets, (always wearing out,) and leather, are all done away with, and instead of forcing a monstrous column of water, it is made, philosophically, to follow and to flow away. The experiments tried some years since, for the South American mines, failed from the imperfection of the machinery, and the fact of science not being then so far advanced as to lead to such results as Hague has produced. A pneumatic engine may be made to work a pneumatic water raising apparatus, the primary power for effecting which may be any number of miles distant! Such facts throw into shadow the expectations which were entertained by the most vivid imaginations only a few years since, and open a field for fresh exertions and new success.

THE DEAD SEA.

(From a correspondent in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.)—In the very interesting article of your journal of March 24, on the "Scientific Results of Prof. Schuberl's Travels," it is stated, among other matters, that this traveller had found the level of the Dead Sea to be 598 Paris feet below the level of the Mediterranean. At the same time a wish is expressed that a boat might be brought to the Dead Sea to explore it in its whole extent. I am able to inform you that this project was carried into effect just a year ago, by two Englishmen and my brother, W. G. Beke. They caused a boat to be brought by way of Jerusalem to Jericho, and put into the sea on the 29th of March last year, and travelled in all directions till the 17th of April, when they returned to Jerusalem. My brother then proceeded to Damascus, but Mr. Moore remained at Jerusalem, hoping to obtain from the Pasha of Egypt a Firman, to go by land to the east side of the sea. I have not heard what Mr. Moore undertook farther after my brother's departure; but while they were on the Dead Sea, together, they were able to navigate it, to take soundings of its depth in a great part of its extent, and likewise to make a sketch of a considerable portion of the shores. I believe that the result of their researches will be very shortly laid before the public. With respect to the level of the Dead Sea, the result of their investigation very nearly agrees with that of Professor Schuberl. In a letter from Jerusalem, dated April 18, 1837, my brother writes, "According to the investigation which I have made, the Dead Sea is at the least 500 feet English below the Mediterranean. Jerusalem, according to my calculation, is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the Mountains of Moab may be about as high, if not rather higher." This result of two independent investigations coinciding in assigning so extraordinarily low a level to the Dead Sea, is highly important; it proves that there is no ground for the opinion that has hitherto pretty generally prevailed, that before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the Jordan took its course southwards, along the Wadi-el-Araba, to the Gulf of Akaba, for as the surface of the Dead Sea, and consequently that of the Jordan, which flows into it, is, even on the most moderate estimate of my brother, at least 500 feet lower than the Mediterranean, and thus above 50 feet lower than the Red Sea, it is manifest that whatever may be the character of the country between the southern end of the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba, the waters of the Jordan could never have flowed in that direction. The greatest depth of the Dead Sea was found by my brother and his friend to be rather under 400 fathoms; in most places it was much less; this, however, is not essential towards the decision of the above question, which depends on the level of the *surface* of the water. C. T. BEKE, Ph. Dr.

Leipsig.—British Consulate, March 29.

EAST FLORIDA.—ITS SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 17th, 1838.

Mr. William Viber:

Sir—Gen. Peter Sken Smith has handed me yours of the 3d of March, making inquiries respecting the climate and productions of East Florida. He states that his various engagements will make it inconvenient for him to answer you. I have consented to do it, and the more readily as I can trust to the publicity which you propose to give the facts communicated, meeting the eyes of those who have made similar inquiries of me. I would thank you to procure the publication of the answer in the Northampton (Mass.) paper.

I will adopt the course suggested by you; taking the liberty to vary some of your questions, and to add some put by others. For the satisfaction of those interested in silk growing, I send you the enclosed impressions of leaves: one of the Chinese mulberry, one of the native mulberry, and one of the Italian; all taken on the 4th of April instant, and which, if you please, you can give with this article, by a wood cut, at a trifling expense.

Is St. Augustine a healthy summer, as well as winter residence for northern people? It is pronounced not only perfectly healthy, but agreeable, by many northern people, who have spent the summer here, and by many northern families who have settled here permanently.

What is the general effect of the climate of St. Augustine on northern invalids? Persons laboring under pulmonary, asthmatic, bronchitic, or dyspeptic complaints, may find a cure here if they come in the early stages of those diseases. In many cases it would be necessary to remain through the summer, and in some a permanent residence would be indispensable to a perfect cure.

Is Florida, as a country, healthy? Many places in the interior are unhealthy in summer.

What extent of country can be found on the coast where northern families could reside during the summer, free from fear of southern diseases? The country between the ocean and the St. John's river, embracing a district of one hundred miles long and twenty wide, is generally healthy, and so are many points on the Gulf coast.

What is the quality of the soil? The pine barren is somewhat similar to the land between Albany and Schenectady. The hammock is low land, covered with live oak and other timber. When drained and cleared it makes the finest sugar land. The shell lands, lying on and near the margin of salt water rivers, are those soils where oyster shells have been deposited, which gradually mix with and enrich the soil. These lands produce corn and cotton. Some of them have been cultivated since the settlement of the country in 1565, without manure—and the best portions of them will produce from thirty to forty bushels of corn to the acre. Two crops of Cuba corn can be raised in a year. Since the war commenced, the average price of corn has been $1 50 per bushel.

What is the relative profit of cotton, compared with corn crop? About threefold from Sea Island, which grows well in every part of Florida.

Is there any particular skill required to raise cotton and prepare it for market? None that cannot be readily acquired by an intelligent man.

Is cotton growing carried on wholly by negroes? It is often raised by white labor, and plantations vary in size, as at the north, from a few acres up to a thousand.

What is the relative value of sugar crops, compared with corn, and can it be raised to profit in small quantities? Good hammock land, well reclaimed, ought to yield a clear profit to each hand, at present prices of sugar, $400, and there is no reason why it should not be cultivated by white labor in small lots. Indeed it has been common for the small planters of this country to raise their own syrup and sugar. Live oak answers well as a substitute for iron rollers to grind cane. The cost of a wooden sugar mill is about the same as that of a cider mill. Sugar produced by white labor will, I presume, command a ready market and high prices, from those abolitionists who will consume nothing raised by slave labor.

Are rice, tobacco and indigo, raised in Florida? Rice can be profitably raised only where the rise of the tide flows back the fresh water rivers so as to submerge the land. East Florida cannot therefore be called a rice country. Havana tobacco has been, and can be raised here, to great profit, and is a sure crop. Indigo was once extensively cultivated, but at the present prices would not pay for expenses.

Is the country well adapted to oranges? Few places in the world where the orange tree has grown to so great perfection, and none where the fruit is better. The frost of 1835 destroyed the trees, many of which had stood nearly, if not quite one hundred years. Extensive groves have been set out, and they begin again to bear. A few were produced last year, and there are some now in blossom. The trouble of raising orange trees here is about the same as raising apple trees at the north. The average produce of a tree ten years old would be five hundred; of one twenty years old, a thousand oranges. Many trees produce annually twenty-five dollars. Light sandy soil is required for oranges; and as the tree advances, shell or manure can be added to hasten the growth of the tree if desired.

Are the wild oranges (said to abound in the wood) the same as the cultivated, and are there in fact large groves of them? They are as large as the cultivated oranges, many of them palatable, though generally acid or bitter. They are found in such quantities that ship loads might be gathered from a few acres of land.

Is the mulberry a native of the country? Has the Chinese mulberry been tried there, and if so, how does it succeed? The native mulberry abounds in the woods, but the Chinese can be produced so easily and abundantly, that it must be preferred to any other kind tried in this country for silk worms; and besides it puts forth leaves more than a month earlier than any other mulberry here.

Will Florida become a silk growing country? I believe it will. A few worms have been raised yearly for the last few years. Several thousands are now on hand. They appear to do well, and I believe would thrive in the open air, if protected from the winds. Those who attend them say that they pass through the various stages of their growth in fine health, and are great eaters. Some hatched on the 27th of February, completed their cocoons on the 9th instant. My ignorance of silk-raising admonishes me to give you facts, rather than my opinions. So far as mulberry leaves are connected with silk business, there is perhaps no place where they can be raised in so great quantities, so cheaply as here. The Chinese Mulberry will grow from the slip over ten feet in one year. Mr. Ephraim Hart, of Utica, can testify to this fact, who made the experiment last lear. They grow well on the pine barrens. I have made the experiment with white labor, and find that slips can be put out after the ground is prepared, for thirty-seven and a half cents per thousand, including cutting of slips. Suitable lands can be purchased for $3 per acre. If twenty thousand dollars (the sum said to be laid out by the Genesee company for mulberry alone) were expended in this country in purchasing land and putting out the Chinese mulberry, it would be sufficient to purchase four thousand acres, and plant a slip on every square yard. The Chinese mulberry will grow as much here in one year as it will in western New York in three; and the difference in the production of leaves is still greater, as here successive crops of leaves may be picked from the same tree. Minorcan children would offer in hundreds, if required, to collect leaves, or perform such service as would be necessary in a silk establishment.

What is the price asked for lands suitable for corn, cotton and oranges in the vicinity of Augustine? Good farms can be bought for from four to ten dollars per acre. The abandonment of all the plantations from fear of the Indians, has been the cause of the present low prices. Plantations on the North river (which is navigable from eight to twelve miles from this city) can be bought for from four to seven dollars per acre, the soil well calculated for cotten or corn, and as good as can be desired for oranges. These plantations contained fine orange groves before the frost of 1835.

What other fruits can be raised to profit about St. Augustine? Figs, peaches, pomegranates, plums and citrons thrive well here, and can be raised to any extent.

Are potatoes easily raised there? The sweet potato is much cultivated, and is a sure and very profitable crop. Its quality is superior to that of the potato raised farther north. The Irish, or common potato, grows well here. Two crops can be raised in one year. The plantings of February will come in for use the last of this month. Small parcels are already offered in market.

What is the state of society in St. Augustine? A. The majority of the inhabitants are descendants of emigrants from Minorca, Smyrna, Port Mahon, and other places on the Mediterranean, who settled in this country during the British occupancy. They are a peaceable, inoffensive people. The women are remarkable for neatness and industry. They are Catholic in their religion—observing the Sabbath in the manner of the Spaniards, but otherwise orderly and obliging. Of the Americans, there are many intelligent and enterprising men, with cultivated families. They are of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist faiths. The two former sects have each a settled minister, and a good house of worship. The Baptists and Methodists have neither. The Catholics have a church and schools. A College has recently been established in the city.

Is East Florida capable of supporting a large population, and what are the prospects of a speedy settlement? A. The proportion of good land, suited to the growth of cotton, is greater in East Florida than in South Carolina, and as great as in Georgia. There are very large tracts of sugar lands, equal to those of Cuba. Lands too light for either cotton or sugar, are well suited to the orange and other fruits, the raising of which will give profitable employ to a large population. From the peculiar advantages presented by the soil and climate of Florida to emigrants, the country must settle with a rapidity equal to Michigan or Wisconsin, and in a few years East Florida will become a state, and will furnish at no distant day a supply of sugar and fruits to the United States. The whole country is interspersed with navigable lakes and rivers, and there is no region of the United States where good roads can be made at so small an expense, except it be the prairie country of Illinois.

In answer to several questions relative to families of small property being able to obtain as comfortable a living here as in the north, they can, by referring to the facts before stated, decide for themselves. Much will depend on industry and economy in this, as in every other country. I will, however, remark, that I have no where seen poor people live so comfortably with so little labor as some of them do here. This is owing in a great measure to the absence of winter, the abundance of fish and oysters, and the ease and cheapness with which vegetables are raised. Northern men intending to settle in this country, should know that since the war commenced no lumber has been cut in East Florida, or bricks made. All building materials for the present must be obtained from the north. Should you desire further information in relation to Florida, address me at Buffalo, during the summer, and I will answer you with pleasure.

Yours, &c. SAM'L WILKESON.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, May 4.—Mr. Hickson "On the Introduction of Vocal Music as a Branch of National Education." Vocal music tends greatly to soften the manners and raise the character of mankind; to awaken their sympathies, and to kindle and keep alive their feelings to the interests of each other. The sullen, morose, selfish man taketh no pleasure in the song; sweet harmony, a peaceful hymn of praise, is bitterness to the soul of the murderer. The light, contented, cheerful heart singeth always, rejoicing in the happiness of others. Music not only expresseth, but is productive of cheerfulness, and maketh the heart glad. The heart cannot be too soon "cheerfulised," nor the ear educated. Want of early education alone explaineth "no ear, no memory of music." Love of music is not elicited by elaborate teaching: no man first hears scientific music with any great pleasure. Nature's melody is simple and fascinating. The ear must acquire simple melody before it can possess the power to appreciate a combination of melodies. Gentle tones work wonders. The countenances of children expand to the mild, kind, and cheerful voice of the teacher; and his soft words of instruction are listened to attentively. Sullen brows and sour looks are produced by the harsh and dissonant tone of the master. Bad feelings must result and influence in after-life. Music is an innocent amusement. Then, why protest against teaching music in schools? For what is it that society, governments exist? For what do we live, but to extend happiness, and give of it to our fellow-creatures as freely as we have received it? Cold, calculating hearts cannot prevent enjoyment. Relaxative recreation is absolutely essential to man; without some change, man would soon die. The introduction of vocal music as a branch of national education is most desirable. Such were the subjects enlarged and reasoned upon, eloquently and ably, by Mr. Hickson, to support his views. Fifty or sixty children were present, selected from day-schools, to illustrate Mr. Hickson's mode of tuition and the progress made. The singing was in fine harmony, and the time in the several songs and catches was astonishing. They called down great and general applause, and encores, from a crowded audience. The method of teaching is first to familiarise the ear with the changes from one pitch to another; secondly, to a succession of notes; thirdly, to time; and, fourthly, is practised the power to express.—*Literary Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL.

IS EVERY THING RIGHT?

This is a question which every farmer should put to himself as he commences his labors of the field; for if there is a defect in the beginning, it is possible he may labor on through the whole season to little or no good effect.

It is essential to success in farming that there should be a plan; and equally so, that the plan should be a good one. Farming at random is seldom profitable. Every thing should be done by system—the division and arrangement of the fields; the rotation of the crops; the adaptation of the culture and the crops to the soil; all should be the result of well digested plans, and these plans should be right at first, or all will continue to go wrong.

Are your farming tools all in order?—and are they all of good quality? Don't imagine that you are going to save any thing in the end by using worn-out, ill-constructed implements of husbandry. A good plough, harrow, hoe, or scythe, will pay for themselves in a season, by goodness and ease of working, over a clumsy, inferior article. Are all these things right?

Are the seeds you are using clean, and of the best varieties? Always use the best seed to be had. Tolerable crops have been raised from inferior seed; but in this, as in every thing else, nature is usually true to herself; and perfection can only be expected to result from perfection. If you sow chess, and charlock, and oats, and cockle, with your wheat, don't complain if you reap them at harvest. Are all things right here?

How are your fences? None of our business, some may reply; but it will be the business of your animals, and those of your neighbors, to examine them thoroughly before the summer comes round; and if not right, they will be sure to find it out, and the report will be accordingly. If any wall has fallen down, let it be carefully replaced; if rails have been blown off by the winter wind, see they are all laid in their place; have stakes been frozen out, drive them over; and remember that most of the neighborhood hard feeling that exists might be prevented by a few hours examination and repair of outside fences. Look to it then, that these are right.

Have you made proper provision for the moral and intellectual culture of yourself and family? It is all important that every thing should be right on this point, for on no one would a mistake be so fatal as on this. Newspapers, books, schools, and the religious institutions of society, should be at command, and enjoyed; for indolence and inaction is as fatal to the mind as the body, and without sound morals, and general knowledge, no man can be adequately prepared to act his part in a free country and popular government like ours. Be careful that all is right here; and begrudge not the trifling expenses, the attainment of such good may require.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

KEEP YOUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS CLEAN.

By cleanliness we carry out a law of nature, and thereby essentially promote our best interests.

In a state of nature, all animals keep themselves clean; instinct prompts them to do so, for the preservation of their health, and the promotion of comfortable feelings. In a domesticated state, it becomes the interest and duty of those who have charge of them, to keep them neat and clean by artificial means, or to furnish them with the liberty requisite to enable them to indulge their natural instincts so far as to carry out that great law of nature, which prompts them to resort to such simple means of promoting cleanliness and health, as are indispensible to their own well being, and the only certain means of rendering them objects of true interest and profit to their owners.

Poultry should always have a place of resort under a dry shed, well supplied with dry dirt, spent ashes or effete lime, in which to rub and dust themselves. This is the process to which they resort to comb themselves, and to get rid of lice or vermin; and it at the same time opens the pores of the skin, and permits the confined, peccant fluids to make their escape from their bodies, which essentially promotes their thrift, and causes them to lay many more eggs than they otherwise would. To keep poultry perfectly *clean*, *quiet*, and *retired*, increases their profit to the owner more than four-fould. They should never, on any occasion, be suffered to feed, lay, roost, or even make occasional visits to the stalls or mangers of horses or cattle, hog pens, or sheep houses; the excrement and lice they leave where they visit or frequent, are injurious and poisonous in a high degree to all other domestic animals, and do more towards preventing their owner from realizing his anticipated profits, from their generous keep, than any other cause whatever. R.